

**THOUSANDS PROSECUTION
HOMELESS NEARING ENI**

The Interest In the Strong Mine Case Continues Unabated.

ACTIVE WORK OF RELIEF | SHERMAN BELL A WITNES

that indicate to whom the money has gone, but this is only more of his generosity. He has tried to take the blame all on himself and to shield those other people. I shall do everything in my power to bring out everyone connected with the affair. I will not let Mr. Hale take the whole burden if I can help it."

When asked what reason, if any, Mr. Hale gave for his opinion, he said:

Smith gave for not discovering the shortage in his two investigations of the treasurer's books, Mr. St. John said. "He gave no reason. He says that he did not know that there was a shortage." The item in the above list of items was cited to Mr. St. John and

was asked whether there were more similar items charged to Mr. Smith. "Yes," he said, "there are other things."

"What do they amount to?" was asked.

"We do not know, exactly," replied Mr. Alderman. "They will amount to something less than more than those to any other person. Probably they will amount to \$10,000 or \$12,000 or \$15,000."

"Practically half the shortage?"

"Yes," he said.

Mr. Smith was seen at his home on the west side and declined to discuss the matter in any way. He said that he did not discover any shortage in the accounts, and that he was in a different investigation or in the one a number of months ago.

No Sign of Dishonesty.

Mr. Clark, another member of the finance committee, said that he was determined to go to the bottom of the affair and to see who was implicated in it. He said that he would convince every man of them to a show-down.

"We have not found a thing," said Mr. Clark, "that indicates that Mr. Hale has been dishonest in any particular. He has been very honest in everything to indicate that he has been honest. He has been easily persuaded to favor city employees in a manner that is not fair, for which he has no authority, but that he is very honest and that he fully intended that everything

"The shortage is not confined to any particular fund. It involves heavily all the departments of the city, except the sinking fund and the fire department. The city's bonded indebtedness is not in any way affected. We are assured that the entire shortage will be settled up within a few days, and the committee is not depending upon this. We are taking all measures that we consider necessary to protect the city's interests."

Mayor Robinson also was interviewed and said that the committee had been put to him by the Gazette representative as only too true, but that it was in the hands of the finance committee.

Mr. Hale Aids Committee.

Mr. Hale is at his home on North Johnson street. While his attitude throughout the two days during which his investigation has been on has been one of reserve, he has been ready to use his power to aid the committee in ascertaining the exact situation, and he is doing nothing in his own behalf, the committee has deemed it wise to have him remain with him.

The determination of the members of the finance committee, as indicated by their representative with the Gazette, will result in most complete investigation

Mr. Hale's brother, Mr. Willard Hale, of Newburyport, Mass., is expected to arrive in the city tonight. He is not an organizer, however, of the circumstances which have necessitated his trip to Colorado Springs. He was telegraphed that he was needed here and repelled that he would come at once.

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mediately after the organization of the city council which adjourned sine die one month ago. Alderman McIntyre, then chairman of the finance committee, made a motion in a meeting of the council to have an expert examine the books of the city treasurer and report on the condition of the same. In making this motion, Mr. McIntyre did not intend the slightest reflection on what there might be something wrong that such an examination would reveal, but he urged the examination on a purely business basis, as something that the city should have done every year. The offense in all departments of the city government is the same. In every part of the city's funds to be

The rumor which was current on the eve of the hearing to the effect that the Postmaster Dana had disposed of his property by disposing of mining stocks to him or which he had probably received from the estate funds, seems to have originated and sprung from enemies of Mr. Dana rather than of Mr. Hale. From a source of information generally regarded as the father of defamatory statements and malicious insinuations, whose offering are as numerous as the stars in the firmament, is so regarded as a lie both by Mr. Hale and by Mr. Hale. Mr. Dana says that he has never associated with Mr. Hale in any mining stock deal except one and that was a deal wherein Mr. Hale was the purchaser of about \$50 worth of stock in an Eldora company of which Mr. Dana was president and which he believes Mr. Hale to be still holding. Mr. Hale corroborates this statement, in every particular, and says that not only does he still own the stock, but that it does

ENDS MELESS

from Jacksonville Are
s Were Burned.

K OF RELIEF

Citizens \$15,000 Was s Been Declared rtial Law.

hours of the fire many people moved their property distances of a half mile or a mile only to find it necessary to move it again as the flames encroached.

E. E. Cleveland, proprietor of the Cleveland Fiber company, made the following statement regarding the origin of the fire:

"Outside the factory there is a drying platform 200 feet square upon

report. One story which is persistently reiterated is to the effect that a party of men and women driven to the docks by the fire were compelled

dre. This however, is a frequent occurrence and once or twice before the fiber on the drying platform had been set afire by the falling soot from the chimneys of the cottages. The men knocked off at 12 o'clock for dinner

and were lying around in the shade when one of them discovered that from the middle of the pile of moss smoke was issuing. This having happened before, no importance was attached to it and two men seized buckets of water and went to extinguish the fire.

"But the fire by this time had gained considerable headway. The hose was quickly brought into play but the fire got away from the men and the alarm had to be sent in. There is no fire in the building, the factory being worked by electricity, and it is two months

"Every effort that could be made to put the fire out was made but the strong wind and the dryness of everything was too much for the men at the factory and when the department reached the scene the pine buildings and the flying shingles made it impossible to control the fire."

The chairman of the board of county commissioners, Procler L'Engle, said today:

"A bill will be introduced in the

legislature at once to bond Duval county for perhaps \$200,000 to rebuild the court house and capitol building. The bill being reported, I understand that a bill for the issuance of \$500,000 of city bonds will be at once introduced also. Of this \$300,000 will be used to take up the judgment debts of the city and the remainder to rebuild the city buildings. The bill being reported, the number, including many for services, some capital, were marched to River side under heavy guard before the fire reached them. This morning the prisoners were taken by the sheriff to Green Cove Springs, Fernandina and St. Augustine. The county rec-

The disaster has effectually obliterated the dividing line between the rich and poor and a common catastrophe has made all akin. Women wealthy yesterday, penniless today, sat on the curbing beside the beggar, sharing alike the pitiless fate that befell both. Tonight the sidewalks are thronged with homeless people. The

thronged with homeless people. The wharves are crowded with sleepers, and every available craft in the harbor has been made into a temporary hotel. Religious services will be held tomorrow in the open air. Not a city church remains standing. Fire Chief Haney is improved tonight and it is thought he will entirely recover. The

children of Dr. P. H. Dean, reported as burned or missing this morning, have been found alive. Dr. Dean's injuries are slight.

President Barnett of the National Bank of Jacksonville is not seriously hurt. There were many prostrations from heat during the day.

Jacksonville is in total darkness tonight save for the red reflection that glows from the sky in the western por-

tion of the city marking the vast fields of glowing embers that now and then burst into flames. At 6 p. m. the first trolley was allowed to run. The streets were empty. In the evening schedules were maintained on the East Bay street line. At 7 o'clock additional troops reached the city to relieve the soldiers who had been on duty for more than 24 hours. Crowds are leaving the city and the streets are free of the multitudes of homeless people who the streets do not appear decreased. The night scenes are picturesque and pitiful. About the city are cordons of soldiers and at each corner a policeman or a soldier stands. Amid the gloom of the day has passed and the city tonight is quiet. The riotous disorder has been reported. At a meeting of the citizens' committee this afternoon a resolution was adopted prohibiting the running of excursions into the city. The requests had been made by several cities for special trains.

HEALTH IN MANILA.—General Sternberg is very much gratified at the showing made in the recent report from the city, that the percentage of sick taken care of by the American troops was at any time less than the American troops were sent to the Philippines. He attributes the better condition to several causes, but the most notable of these are officers and men understanding the importance of taking good care of themselves. The soldiers in the Philippines are to be trained by regular officers and regular officers by regular officers, and the men are compelled to conform closely to the restrictions said to be notable of themselves. General Sternberg says the result of the education of the surgeons in the Philippines has had good results. These results are that the treatment of tropical diseases and complaints of the troops to the lands, more successfully than

testified that he is in the mining bu

ness and lives in Colorado. He said that the plaintiffs secured possession of the Strong mine in November 1932 and that the improvements of the mine at that time were simply a small shaft house and a shaft about 50 feet deep. The frame of the explosion the plaintiff was about 200 feet deep and there were three levels. The first level was 30 feet from the top, the second level was 60 feet below the first, and the third level was 60 feet below the second. The improvements on the surface at this time were one shaft house, one ore hoisting engine, one boiler and a blacksmith shop. The shaft was timbered and after the explosion the

was nothing but a hole in the ground and the timbers in the hole were damaged and burned. Mr. Lennox was in Colorado Springs at the time of the explosion and met Sam Strong on the way to Pike's Peak avenue. He heard that Strong knew of the explosion and when he met him Strong told him that the mine was blown up and that two men were killed, and that (Strong) saw both of the men who was not permitted to help them. Lennox was managing the property at that time and he testified that the mine had been shut down from the time

of March until the explosion. The men were employed to watch the mine. They were Chas. Robinson, Jack Guehne and either Ed. or Bob Robinson. The witness did not know which. W. J. Lennox testified that Sam McDonald, superintendent of the mine, was at the mine the morning of the explosion. Mr. Lennox was then excused in order to allow Sherman Bell, who was

next witness, to testify.

Reil remembered the circumstances surrounding the blowing up of the mine. He saw Sam Strong on the morning that the mine was destroyed at the Independence mine office. He testified that Strong came running down the road and was very excited and told him that several men were being held up in the mine and that he (Strong) was going to Colorado Springs. He said that a lady was waiting for him.

down the road. Mr. Bell said that the morning of the explosion he saw an express wagon coming up the road from Goldfield and that it stopped near the Strong mine. Kid Allen was driving the horses and Munford was sitting on a box in the rear of the wagon. No one else was in the wagon.

On cross-examination Bell testified that W. S. Stratton employed him as a driver of the Independence mine

look after the independence as a goal. He took fire-arms with him, not because there was any more violence than usual, but because he wanted to guard the mine. There were fourteen armed men at the mine that night. N. Tully and another man threatened to cut the telephone wires that night. Bell threatened to "bat them in the eyes" and they went away. Bell then telephoned Mr. Giddings that the strike mine had been blown up. Bell testified that the strikers disarmed all of

guards but himself and that he turned the mine over to Tom Casey and Bell. These two men had been appointed as a committee from the mine union. Chas. Dunn told the witness that if the guards did not give up the guns they would blow up the mine. Witness testified that there were indictments brought over the blowing up of the mine. When Mr. Bell was asked if he did not advise Sam Strother to leave on the morning of the explosion, he testified that he did not.

sion he said that Strong was going as fast as he could, which not necessarily happen to be very fast but that Strong was doing his best to leave and he did not consider that he needed any advice from the witness. He was still on the stand when

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defense, shown to a cartridge expert last October and that the expert placed a private mark on the bullet which could not now be found on that produced in court.

Regarding what actually took place between the two men, Mr. Bartlett said that Eastman was examining the rim fire revolver when it suddenly exploded, and Grogan threw up his hands. Eastman, supposing Grogan had been shot, went toward him, and at the same time Grogan's revolver went off.

time Grogan's revolver went off. The struggle took place between the two men, during which Grogan's revolver went off two or more times. Easton got hold of the revolver and threw it away.

WEEK

GERMAN CAPITAL

tives and Agrarian Centrists.
The press comment from both
ties is extremely cautious, not tri
phant.

FAVOR STRIKES.
Rochester, N. Y., May 4.—A general sentiment for strikes exists among working men in this city. It is asserted that nearly 800 machinists will go

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demand went into effect. Now the
chinsists demand that the working
be reduced to nine hours. This w
every member of the association
ceived a little slip of paper from
International Association of Mach
lists, which in conference some mon
ago, decided an organized effort wo
be made to aboli

be made to obtain a shorter day, which it was stated that a strike will be declared if the nine-hour day is put into effect by May 20.

"RIPPER" BILLS.
Lansing, Mich., May 4.—Governor

Bliss today signed the Detroit "Ripper" bills, which abolish the police and park commissions of that city, establishing one-man boards in their stead. He gave to the aldermen the appointment power. A third "Ripper" bill, which the governor also signed today, legislates the present superintendent of public works out of office and gives the aldermen power to appoint his successor.

Published Every Wednesday

NATIONAL UNITY.

BY FRANK TILFORD.

The United States are today the best hated nation in the world, not by the people of other countries, but by the governing and manufacturing classes in them. This antipathy is entirely natural, for it is founded on what is perhaps the strongest of all human motives—self interest. The splendid success of the Republican system, as exemplified in our magnificent national progress, is a menace to every throne in existence. During the century that has closed the divine right mob have persistently kept the specter of the success of the French revolution on parade as an awful warning of what the world should become under popular government. No friend of liberty will attempt to defend the horrible crimes then perpetrated in the name of the people. Thomas Jefferson declared the revolution in its infancy to be "a tremendous evil," and the same actors in it, wrote of Robespierre in 1795, "What a tremendous evil! What a future attempts at liberty will be the atrocities of Robespierre." This opinion he never changed for his last words on the subject are found in a letter to Madison in 1826, "The French revolution has met the fate, and his memory the execration he so justly merited." Six years later, in 1832, the author of the great Declaration put the bitterly condemned Jacobins in their true historical position in the words: "The society of Jacobins was limited on one side and unlimited on the other: as every kindled the hearts of patriots, was the pure patriotism of their countrymen, and extended their association to the limits of the nation, and rendered their power within boundless; and it was this power which degenerated their principles and practices to such enormities as were never before could have been imagined." The terrible drama so long ago played by the French revolution, and the enormities to make the people acquiesce in imperial government for their elected monarch, and the well ordered rule of the people by the people for the people, the United States have advanced to the leadership of the nations of the world, and are the cause of the greatest and most universal discontent ever known. Monarchy may exist for many years, but its eradication is now a matter of time. We feel that it is doomed, feel it more deeply than they are willing to admit and they realize whence the blow has come. Therefore their hatred.

The nations which we are aided by the manufacturing classes arises, of course, from the fact that we have not been able to give them the benefit by the adoption of free trade the richest market to be found, but also that we have made our appearance in the markets of the world as their successful competitors in every branch of industry. This competition is certain to become keener and keener as the years pass by. Our legislation is powerless to defeat it, for the concentration which is taking place along nearly the whole line of manufacturing industries calls into existence agencies of capital so colossal that the men controlling them are practically invulnerable. They are the great capitalists, the great financiers and the seditious of our mechanics combined with the enterprise of those who have made them make a combination well nigh irresistible. Until within a very recent period the manufacturers of Europe did not give up the idea that we should be their rivals, but they have now hope no longer exists. The section of the country which during the past forty years has been the majority of the free trade votes in congress is becoming more and more identified with the New England policy. Tariff reduction is not improvable, but the nations of Europe, for if we have not already reached we are nearing the point when competition will be out of the question.

Friendships between nations is a beautiful sentiment, but it exists only in the theoretical imaginations of rulers and in history which some one has characterized as "the history of the past."

BOY BREAD WINNERS AND WHAT THEY DO

Colorado Springs' Youthful Financiers From Whom Many an Older Man Can Learn Secrets of Success.

The number of rich men who have started life as newsboys is legion, and of all juvenile bread-winners, newsboys are probably the most apt and display the keenest business ability.

There are between thirty and forty regular newsboys in Colorado Springs. Not counting those who take advantage of an especial news occasion now and then to sell a few papers. These are derisively called "scabs" by the "profession" and it is for protection against these that the newsboys of this city have been trying to reorganize their union.

"Taint every kind of a kid what kin be a newsboy, and dem lazy guys what sells papers when dere is an extra or somfin like dat, aint er goin' to belong to our union, and dose what spends dere money an' don't take it home to dere mothers, can't beong either," was a newsboy's ornate definition of a "newsies" qualifications for membership in the venerable and much-lauded union.

The trouble now is that we haven't a hall where we kin meet, cause we cant spend all our dues for rent."

The economy of the pennies is the first of the argument in any transaction in which the newsboy engages, and though they always dress the neatest of any financier in the world, a reckless newsboy who has not

ages and condition belong to the association.

Their methods of earning the money are often very interesting. One thrifty little chap whose infantile lisp still tangles his words, does a delivery business. Through his own ingenuity, he built a small cart and by a shrewd bit of "hoss tradin'" as he called it, he came into possession of a useful little burro. He now has three burros which he uses at different times. His picturesque little outfit may be seen in any part of town hauling wood, kindling, rubbish, or during a sportive half hour, a load of six or eight small boys may be seen crowding in the little wagon. But during the past week, this youthful Jehu has forsaken this business for a more lucrative one as messenger boy.

"Taint so much fun, but it's more money," he explained when questioned about his new position.

But possibly he is not initiated into the clan yet, for messenger boys are the happiest, merriest little rascals, and what they don't know about having a good time isn't worth knowing. They work on commission and their salaries average from \$15 to \$30 per month, outside of the tips which they sometimes receive.

Another rather ingenious method of livelihood is followed by the two Fifo brothers, twelve and fourteen years old. Each of them has an established route among the offices around town where



NILES HAMILTON AND HIS BURRO CART

a respectable little bank account. Nearly all of them who belonged to the former union, have accounts in a savings association, and some of the deposits run as high as \$150 or over. All of this is saved in five-cent amounts and draws interest. One dollar, left on deposit over three months draws interest at 4 per cent, and a full paid share of \$50 brings 6 per cent, annually. The greatest rivalry exists among the depositors and the king of this enterprising little Wall street is whose account shows a few dollars, or, it may be, only a few cents increase over the rest of his companions.

At present it is the boast of the young boys, Alfred and Charley, that they are ahead of all the rest of the newsboys in the amount of their bank account. Each has over \$150 saved up with the Assurance Savings association since May 1899. Alfred, the elder, who has sold papers here ever since his childish voice could lip the names, has \$170.75 on deposit, the accumulation of the thrift of two years. Raymond Kellogg, another bright little newsboy, has \$119.03 to his credit in the same bank.

But the newsboys are not the only ones whose thrift and economy is laying the foundation for a solid business career. This system of nickel savings is in vogue in nearly all the schools here, and is heartily indorsed by the school board. Girls and boys of all

he sells "peanuts, popcorn or chewing gum," and every afternoon right after school, their cheery call entices one to buy if only for the sake of hearing their polite "Thank you." Their profits vary from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per week, and both of them already have an ambitious future planned for themselves as electrical engineers.

Two other boys whose thrift is a credit to them have a small workshop where they clean bicycles and do simple repairs. Neither of them is over fifteen years old, but, as both have served an apprenticeship in a regular repair shop, with the dauntless independence which characterizes young America, they are now trying their own wings in this competitive field.

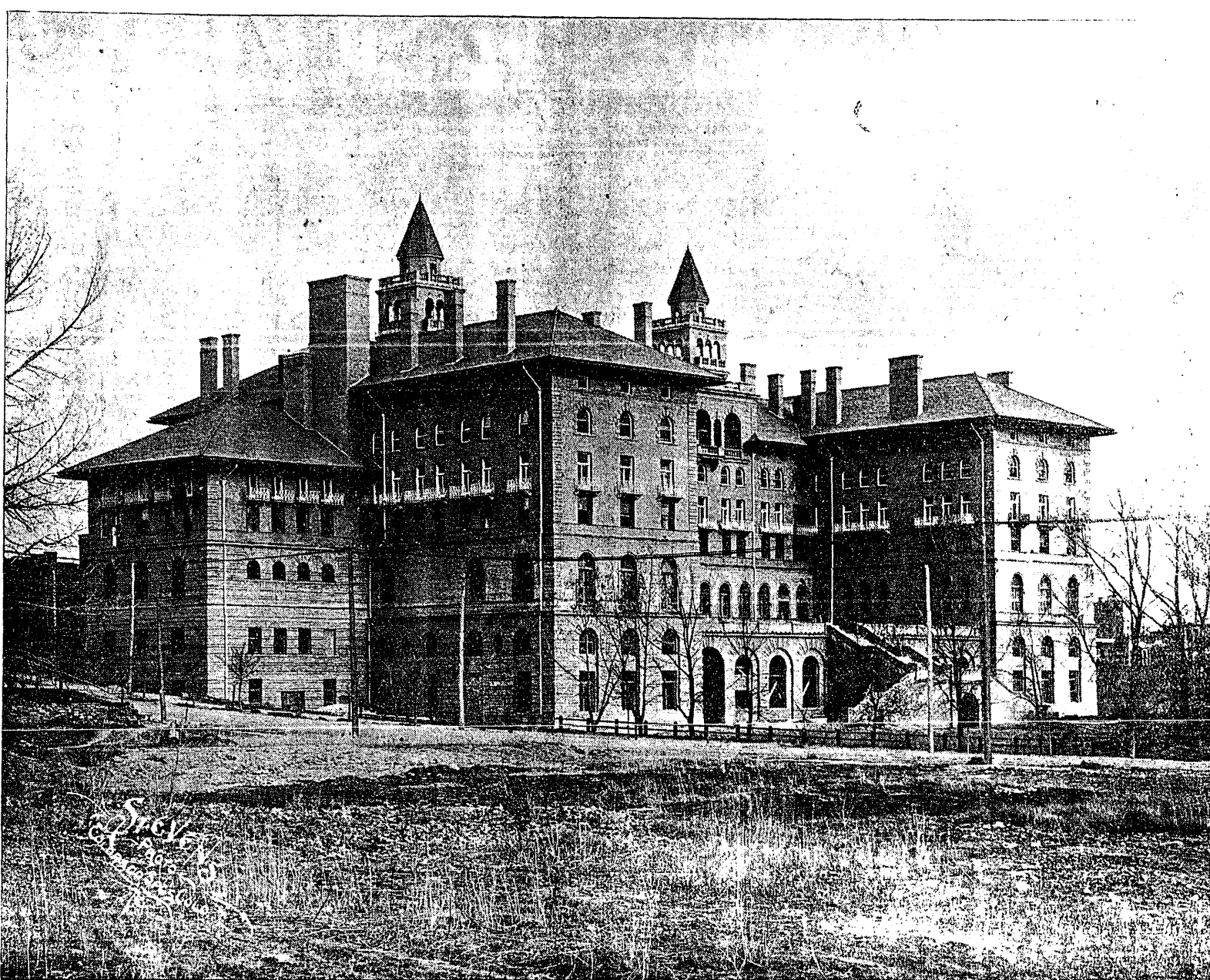
Although the girl depositors in the Savings association are numerous, their occupations are far more limited. Most of them have saved their money by doing errands after school hours, and by a thrifty accumulation of their pin money. The largest amount deposited in nickel savings by girls is to the credit of Eva Kranz who, a few days ago, had about \$26 in the association. Of course there are many children in the schools who have larger amounts than any of the figures quoted above, but not such as they have earned by their own exertions. Many of them have been presented by their parents with two or more full paid shares, but such would not of course, come under the same class as the workers.



"IGNACIO,"
By Charles Craig.

This picture is to be sold for the Day Nursery Hospital Benefit.

MRS. G. W. LAWRENCE,
President of the Day Nursery Association.



NEW ANTLERS HOTEL—FROM THE NORTHWEST

IT IS LESS than two months until the new Antlers hotel will be opened and all the work on the hostelry has practically been completed except the decorations and furnishing. Mr. Henri Maruch, who is to manage the hotel, has been busy for two weeks attending to the extensive preliminary arrangements for the furnishing of the structure.

In giving the details of the magnificent furnishings of all the various apartments of the hotel last night, Mr. Maruch said that no building of its kind in the country would excel the Antlers.

The rotunda of the hotel is to be the general lounging room. In decoration and furnishing it will be Napoleonic Empire in style, with a color scheme of red, gold and ivory. Green will be the color of the upholstered furniture and the draperies will be of the same color. The floor is to be covered with Venetian rugs. There is a large antique marble fire-place at the north end of the office and at the south end a gallery for musicians. The main staircase of Italian marble leads from the rotunda.

The main dining room is to be fitted with furniture of original design, upholstered in leather. In the cafe the furniture will be of dull red leather. The walls of two private dining-rooms will be rich in tapestries, and the furniture of black oak. The decoration of one smoking room will be Japanese and the other Flemish.

All the furniture of the drawing-room will be Louis XVI, of mahogany. The color of the decorations is rose and ivory.

Of the 210 guests' rooms on the four upper floors, 80 have private baths. All of the bed rooms are to be decorated with imported wall paper. They will be fitted with mahogany and wicker furniture.

The ball room will be one of the features of the hotel. The floor is of polished maple. The general treatment of the room is Italian Renaissance, the color scheme being pale cerise and ivory. The ball room is located on what is called the basement, although it is not below the ground level.

The billiard rooms are in the "upper basement." The floors will be covered with Turkish carpets, and the tables will be rich in design. Comfortable lounges will be placed around for the convenience of players and on-lookers.

THE DAY NURSERY AND ITS IMPERATIVE NEED.



The ladies of the Day Nursery association will serve tea next Saturday afternoon, May 11, at Perkins' crockery store.
The store will give 10 per cent. of its total receipts Saturday to the Day Nursery fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the cleaning and fumigating of the nursery on account of the scarlet fever epidemic.

THE FOURTH year's existence of the Day Nursery association was ended last Thursday, and it is indeed gratifying to note the progress that this modest institution has made in so short a time.

The average daily number of children who have been taken care of is 25, being an increase over any previous year. Many of the children are at the home day and night, and receive all the attention of a home and school combined. To maintain the home is a problem that the ladies of the association have to solve as best they can with their limited means.

The membership is 101, and there are 20 monthly subscribers who give from 50 cents to \$1.00 per month. Several entertainments have also increased the revenue for the home. A plea is made for an increase in membership. The fees are one dollar per year, and anyone may join.

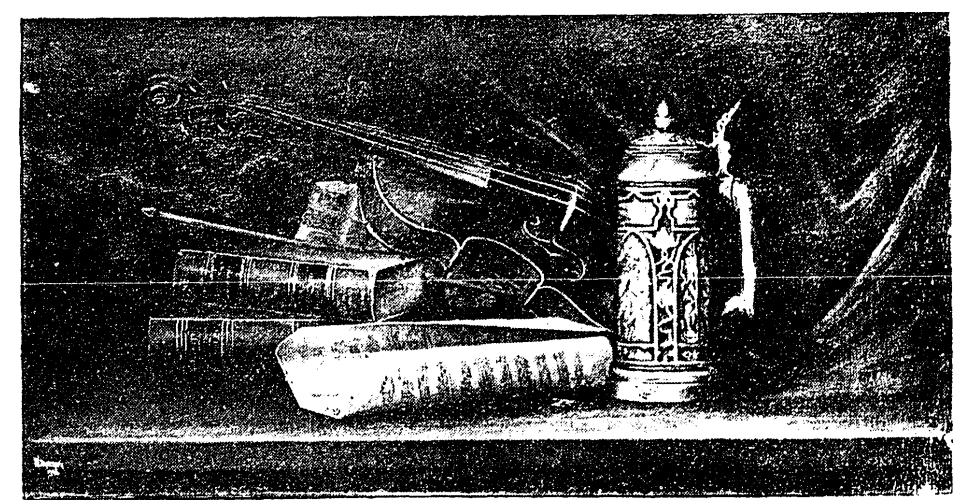
The nursery has been most unfortunate this spring in having been afflicted with an epidemic of scarlet fever, one death having occurred thereby, the first in the history of the nursery. This epidemic has made a hospital imperative as the only preventative of such epidemics is the isolation of the patient, but, handicapped for rooms, this was impossible. At the annual meeting it was decided to build a small, two-room hospital to cost about \$1,500.

For this purpose money is being raised by the sale of two oil paintings which are on exhibition at the Giddings dry goods store. Sealed bids will be received for these pictures up to June 1.

The Perkins Crockery company will donate 10 per cent. of the receipts of a sales next Saturday, May 11, to the nursery for the purpose of cleaning and fumigating the rooms.

At the annual meeting on Thursday the following resolutions regarding the death of the secretary of the association, Mrs. Josephine Anderson Pearson, were adopted:

"We, the members of the Day Nursery association, wish to place on record our sense of the great loss which we have sustained through the death of our dear friend and faithful co-worker, Mrs. Josephine Anderson Pearson.



"MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS,"
By Bancroft.

This picture is to be sold for the Day Nursery Hospital Benefit.

From the beginning of its existence the Day nursery has had no more efficient or valuable support than that which she has given it.

"Bringing to its service a sound judgment as well as a warm heart, she has been untiring in efforts to promote its interests.

"We shall sadly miss her wise counsel and her ever-ready sympathy in all our future work, and we can never forget how much we owe to her.

"Alone unto our Father's will
One thought hath reconciled
That he whose love excellen' ours
Hath taken home His child."

The endowment fund has grown very slowly during the year from the interest collected on the notes and loans made from this fund. But with in the past month this fund has been added to greatly by a very generous donation of \$1,000 from Mrs. J. M. Bemis.

The treasurer's report is as follows:
From May 1, 1900, to May 2, 1901.
Balance on hand May 1, 1900..... \$32.99
Monthly pledges..... \$101.00
Donations, Nursery P'mts., 394.22
Entertainments..... 621.63
Total..... \$1,055.84

DISBURSEMENTS.
Matron..... \$211.73
Prof. nurses and help..... 219.23
Groceries and meats..... 508.22
Milk..... 222.89
Heating and lighting..... 129.75
Drugs..... 18.10
House supplies..... 51.65
House repairs..... 49.68
Sundries..... 93.71
Total..... \$1,908.03

Results of a Tariff War With Russia.
Efforts have been made to belittle American trade with Russia. It is doubtful that any of the figures published represent the true value of Russian business. The long time credits there and the lack of knowledge which American exporters have of business conditions have developed an indirect business with Russia, principally through Germany. German merchants buy American goods and re-ship into Russia. They are closer at hand and have a better knowledge of the country; besides, many of them have direct representatives in Russia, or at least are represented through the banks. One exporter in New York, Markt & Co., does a business of about \$750,000 per annum there, a large proportion of it going through German merchants. Markt & Co. say that since Secretary Gage's order was issued they have received cancellations of orders in amount greater than the total annual imports of Russian goods. These are specific cases which indicate a far-reaching effect in this unfortunate affair. Coming just at this time, when a billion-dollar steel trust has been organized at excited thoughts of reprisal among other nations, and unless the United States senate gives speedy redress our exports will be seriously affected and ruined. Germany, close at hand and jealous of the inroads made by American exporters, is now on a war of attrition with Russia, on a very large number of articles for which American manufacturers have at great expense built up a market. German exports to Russia are now over \$100,000,000 in manufactured goods alone. Even if it be true, as claimed by our treasury department, that but few million dollars worth of export business has been affected by M. De Witte's order, see what possibilities were before us.—W. L. Saunders in The Engineering Magazine for April.

Holy Week in Sevilla.
Everyone knows the Spanish proverb: "Quien no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto la maravilla," who has not seen Sevilla has not seen the marvel. "Tis true in many ways—Sevilla is the city of song and laughter, it is a place where more than elsewhere one enjoys living; no rush, no important business—all are cheerful and sane souls. Here under beacons always blue and clear, religion thrives in a wonderful manner. Every morning the Sevillian consults his calendar to see what religious ceremony will, a little later on, fill the streets with gorgeously gowned men and women. When he does find out he immediately hastens towards the cathedral to witness the preparations.

The construction of this cathedral, at the end of the middle ages, was practically the result of a wager: the canons heroically ruined themselves, they wanted to outdo the Christians of Toledo, they desired to surpass the Moors of Cordova; they wanted a marvel for Sevilla, and Sevilla got the marvel. The central nave is of an extraordinary height. Notre Dame of Paris could easily be put into it. As for the four side naves they could shelter many churches and steeples in their depths. The main altar is immense with superimposed rows of sculptured panels and numberless statues. The organ pipes are as large as cannon; everything is huge, rigidly, overpowering. There is a legend of a girl born in that prodigious edifice break forth into Sevilla with a character of grandeur and lavishness, they so to speak, inundate the streets of the city. Be it a grave epidemic to be feared or a great joy to be celebrated all the pastime of a gorgeous ceremonial is resorted to as a means of appealing to all the inhabitants. Voluntarily organized processions tumultuously follow processions, each one larger, richer and more imposing than its predecessor.

On Easter Sunday there is a procession of another kind, more cheerful and more noisy. Christ has risen again! In the afternoon, strange proof of the Spaniard's logic, everyone finishes the day by witnessing a bull fight.—(Andre Camille Fontaine in Modern Culture Magazine for April.)



our system, entrusted us with various sums to be invested for their interest—the foundation of their fortunes, as it were. Fear of us finally set out on this important excursion, reached Macao safely, and having secured comfortable rooms at one of the best hotels, began our business on one of the large gambling houses. For a time we did well, and it really looked as if we were going to get the best of the game, but the bank came out and won the weak point in the system, and we went home at 3 a. m. with just money enough to pay our bill and our fare back to Hong-kong. We did not hear the last of that expedition for many a long day.

Exchanging Cards by Wholesale.
Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans in his book "A Sailor's Log," published by the Appletons, tells how Emperor William solved a perplexing social matter at the opening of the Kiel canal, as follows:
"In the space of two days all the fleets had arrived and were composed of the finest ships in the navies of the world. The question of the exchange of official visits under such circumstances was a most puzzling one, and here the good sense of the emperor showed out strongly. He designated one of his own vessels, a very large and roomy one, and invited all admirals and captains to meet him there at breakfast. With the invitation came a request that each would bring his orderly provided with a mail bag. After the breakfast was over, the orderlies were drawn up in line, and each admiral and captain dropped his card in all the bags except his own, and thus in a few minutes cards had been exchanged with all hands. After that, if one had the time, he could call on such officers as he had known before, or those whose acquaintance he cared to make."

The Spanish Missions of Alta California

Written for the Gazette

PART II.

By Nemo Nettleby

THE SITES selected by the padres for their missions were almost invariably in fertile valleys watered by rivers and commanding beautiful views. They were in locations favorable for defense.

The various missions were a day's journey apart, so the traveler on the coast after having been hospitably received at one mission could be sure of reaching another by nightfall where he would receive welcome and entertainment. In the days of their prosperity the mission larders were well supplied with every necessity and many luxuries. The fruit grown in their orchards comprised nearly every variety raised in California at the present time, and grains and vegetables besides stock were raised in abundance.

Then the Indians, less warlike in character than the tribes east of the Rockies, were easily persuaded to live about the missions, and being tractable

peace in the soul of man. The restless activity which seems a part of the inheritance of the New Englander is unknown to the native Californian. The only interruption to this serenity of the elements occurred in the form of earthquakes which occasionally disturbed the inhabitants and reminded them of the force which lies hidden beneath this calm exterior. The beautiful mission San Juan Capistrano, founded November 1, 1776, was in 1812 injured by a severe earthquake shock. This occurred during the hour of service and sent the tower of the church crashing downward upon the heads of the worshippers, killing 49 of their number.

This mission, which is said to have had one of the finest fronts of any of the missions, seemed doomed to the fatal power of beauty. In selecting the site, Father Serra was in danger of losing his life from the untidiness of Indians who regarded him as an enemy; but one of his own band, a converted native, informed the attack-

The mission of San Juan Bautista is another very beautiful example of mission architecture and is in a better state of preservation than Capistrano. It is one of the later missions, having been founded by Padre Lasuen, the third president of missions in Alta California; and work was begun on it on the day of the feast of St. John the Baptist, hence its name. Although founded in 1797 the church itself was not finished until 1812, and the dedication took place on the 23d of June. At one time this mission possessed a magnificent chime of bells, nine in number, which are said to have been brought from Peru. But the rich, mellow tone for which they were remarkable was unfortunately lost in the process of recasting them in San Francisco many years later.

Many of the old mission bells were brought from Spanish dominions, and played an important part in the mission service. It was considered a most fortunate thing for a ship to have on board a consecrated bell, and it is related that a certain vessel on its voyage to San Diego carried some mission bells. When nearing the coast this vessel struck a rock, was wrecked, and the captain, attributing it to the presence of the consecrated bells.

Bessie Chandler has written a poem expressing a very pretty fancy in regard to two of these bells:

Long years ago, so runs the ancient story
Two bells were sent from Spain to that far clime
New found beyond the sea, that to God's glory
And in His house together they might chime.

And to this day one bell is safely swinging
Within a sheltering tower, where clear and free
It hallowa each day with its mellow ringing;
—The other bell, the mate, was lost at sea.

And when in gentle chimes the bell is pealing,
The people listen; for they say they hear
An echo from the distant ocean stealing;
It is the lost one's answer, faint yet clear.

It seems a great pity that one half of the mission bells have been destroyed or are decreed by being used for funeral service.

The ancient burial ground at San Fernando is said to contain the graves of four thousand departed converts. The mission of San Miguel was founded July 25, 1795, also by Father Lasuen. It was dedicated to Saint Michael, the archangel. "The glorious prince of the heavenly militia."

It is in a fairly good state of preservation, although the plaster has fallen in many places from the adobe walls. But the best preserved of all the missions is the mission of Santa Barbara. It is today the abode of Franciscan monks, and perhaps is a good example of all the other missions were in the days of their prosperity.

The court around which the mission is built is a lovely garden filled with roses, peonies, and trees and shrubs of various kinds.

The church is built of sandstone and of timber conveyed over the San

Marcos mountains from the Black canon, and is a fine specimen of architecture in a perfect state of preservation. The California building at the World's Fair in 1893 was modeled after the Santa Barbara mission. The design of this building is ascribed to Padres Victoria and Rapoll, and surely the saints must have regarded the church with favor for it is not only the best preserved of all the missions, and today occupied by monks of the order of St. Francis, but it has been honored by the state and brought to the notice, if by proxy, of people from all parts of the civilized world.

And it is a stately and imposing pile, and with its charming surroundings forms a beautiful picture and one which the visitor reverts with pleasure.

In the latter part of August, 1797, Father Lasuen, who had been for a little while at Santa Barbara, set out for the purpose of selecting a site for another mission. He was accompanied by Father Dumetz, Sergeant Olvera and an escort of soldiers. The spot chosen was in the Encino valley, on a Reyes' ranch. The owner was paid the honor of having his house occupied as a residence by the party un-

til the mission quarters were ready for occupancy. On the 8th of September the mission was formally dedicated to San Fernando, Rey de España. Padre Dumetz and Padre Francisco Javier Uria were appointed to take charge of the new mission. Many Indians were present at the dedication and ten children were presented for baptism.

This mission was admirably proportioned and the corridor, with its beautiful arches, which remains standing, is suggestive of a noble specimen of Moorish architecture.

The revival of this style of architecture is one to be commended, and in southern California are many buildings which are modifications of it. The residence of Tall Board, Alhambra, as its name would imply, is a miniature Alhambra and shows the same general plan in its construction. This edifice is quite ornate, and in this respect copies its illustrious model. The pillars and arches of its corridor show the same graceful outlines and the court con-

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and by the people will learn to carry on their own business, and the civilization of the twenty-first century will be the fact that they do not horses. The missions, however, though following the same general plan of construction, have but little ornamentation, and are quite Greek in their simplicity. Even in their despoiled and ruined state they are remarkably effective. Though there is doubtless a certain impressiveness inherent in whatever shows the keynote of purity, simplicity, it is difficult to determine just how much of this impressiveness is due to association. The story of the missions may have much to do with the effect they produce.

The hurried globe-trotter may glance at these perishing records of devotion to an idea, a belief—these crumbling monuments to heroism and self-sacrifice and wonder that he has seen the old Spanish missions. The kind of traveler I am referring to has never seen an old mission. He will have to be born again before he can see an old mission, or a new mission, or any kind of a mission. He can see oil gushers and land values, and palace hotels, but the old Spanish mission is to him a pile

of stones which, if pulled down, might work over into something slightly. This man glances at the San Fernando mission and says "that old rubbish would work over into a pretty good exposition building." The average American with money enough to buy a Pullman car ticket to California can set a pretty accurate commercial value on even an old mission. I saw one of these travelers in the music room at the Hotel del Coronado. Catching a glimpse of a portrait of Wagner on the wall, he remarked to his daughter: "Wagner, eh? Palace car man's pose?" The daughter's reply was inaudible, but the man ejaculated "Oh!" and they resumed their tour of the rooms. These people are at right angles to the only trouble is they have been engrossed in business and have had no time to read history or contemporary biography. But this is why these beautiful old missions have been allowed to fall into decay. The typical rich American is not stupid, he has simply been busy—too busy. By

Twenty-one missions in all were established in upper California, of which twelve remain in various states of preservation at the height of their prosperity and power the yearly revenue sometimes amounted to \$2,000,000.

The mission of San Luis Rey was founded in 1798 in a beautiful valley watered by a sparkling stream. It is still a fine specimen of mission architecture, although only a deserted and neglected ruin. The bells in the tower were brought from Boston in 1820. The mission buildings opened upon a courtyard, once fragrant with the Castilian rose. There the old-fashioned hollyhock bloomed and pinks filled the air with their sweet perfume. A portion of the buildings were appropriated to a nursery school for the children of the Indians and girls were instructed in household arts and other branches of useful knowledge, and where they lived until the event of their marriage. An account of the school is given in the book "The Indian Lover" which only be- lieved the maiden of his choice behind the barred windows of the nursery, overlooking the streets. If, in the course of the day, the schoolmaster, a favorite impression, the nun communicated the fact to her father confessor, who in turn communicated with the superior. If with these very meager resources the schoolmaster was able to progress satisfactorily, the marriage ceremony was finally performed. These people had not arrived at the stage when the question "Is marriage a duty?" was asked. It was, of course, probable, if differences arise they found an equally simple and expeditious way of settling them, or perhaps the priest

settled them for them. At any rate the padre who superintended this mission was greatly beloved by his people. When he was obliged to leave the country the Indians followed him to port and some of them tried to swim after him. Four, more successful than the rest, reached the ship and accompanied the good father to Rome, where one of them took holy orders.

Santa Inez was founded on the 17th of December, 1804, and this mission also suffered damage by the earthquake of 1812, which was so disastrous to San Juan Capistrano. The church, however, is in a very good state of preservation.

Irrigation received a great deal of attention at the hands of the fathers, and much pains were used in the construction of water works, which exist at the present day, and could even be turned to account. The works at Santa Inez were strongly built of brick. There was also a flour mill there, worked by water, for after 30 years this innovation made its way.

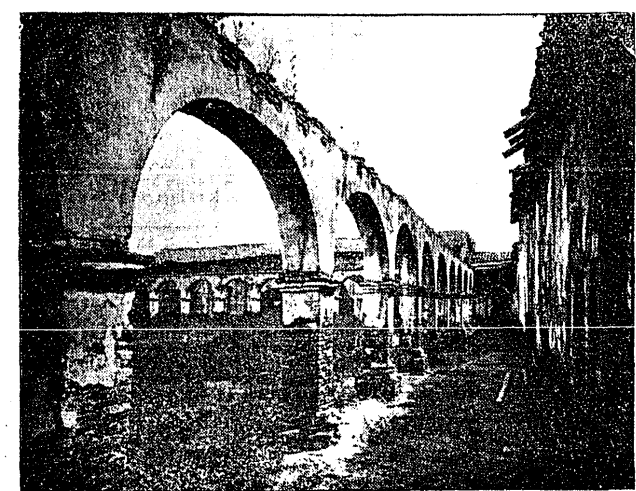
In 1822 an uprising of a thousand marks the spot where the mission fathers for half a century carried on their faithful work, so long will the tourist and the antiquarian seek it out and for a brief space pause and contemplate the mission annals so replete with halloved associations. The traces of the Spanish settlement which follow, are the planting of the mission, and gradually growing more and more dense, and the Mexican pueblos and ranches which became more prosperous as the end of the Franciscan dynasty drew near, have fast given place to the modern fruit and cattle ranches owned by enterprising American farmers, or syndicates of American or English capitalists. Modern civilization, introduced in as usual, by the clash of arms, and the troops of Fremont and Stanton, has superseded the drowsy Spanish occupancy, and with it the progressive up-to-date city has evened the quiet old Spanish town.

In the quiet old Spanish town, busy commercial activity of today has but little time or thought for the romantic memories of the past, and only with the growth of culture and in de-

velopment of a purely American literature will the true value of the historic association of the west be generally recognized and appreciated. Future generations will seek to preserve the landmarks of the early history of the Pacific coast and of the great middle west; let not the present one make the task more difficult.

The sage of Concord said: "A weed is a plant whose properties are undiscovered." The new world is a continent whose history (much of it) is unwritten.

The poets of Europe have done more than the historians to create its associations. Francis Parkman is good reading, but people who never turn a page of Parkman or Bancroft have read Hawatha and Ramona. Helen Hunt Jackson and Myron Reed are a paying investment for the state of Colorado. The Spanish padres have a drawing power exceeding that of any living preacher; and the old missions will be sought out and visited long after the Palace hotel has been forgotten.



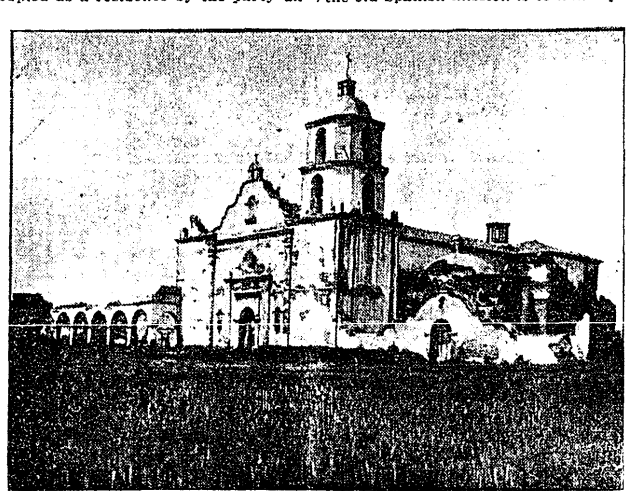
MISSION OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

and submissive were taught to perform all kinds of labor.

There seems to be a soothing influence in the remarkably equable climate of most sections of California, and people who live there, while perhaps being inclined to exertion than inhabitants of less favored climates, are also more contented and peaceable, less contentious, and accordingly less inclined to resist oppression. In the days of the Franciscan dynasty strife was unknown and want was unknown. Beneath that blue and cloudless sky, that golden summer sun, and in that soft and balmy atmosphere, in sight of the glorious Pacific whose white-capped waves rolling in to shore seem to chant a perpetual benediction, all haste, all strife, all turmoil, seem trivial and impertinent. The peace and harmony of nature seem to invite a corresponding

peace in the soul of man. The restless activity which seems a part of the inheritance of the New Englander is unknown to the native Californian. The only interruption to this serenity of the elements occurred in the form of earthquakes which occasionally disturbed the inhabitants and reminded them of the force which lies hidden beneath this calm exterior. The beautiful mission San Juan Capistrano, founded November 1, 1776, was in 1812 injured by a severe earthquake shock. This occurred during the hour of service and sent the tower of the church crashing downward upon the heads of the worshippers, killing 49 of their number.

Some of the Indians were very skillful at wood carving, and some fine specimens of their work are preserved at San Juan Capistrano. One old chair is especially beautiful and shows superior workmanship.



THE MISSION OF SAN LUIS REY.

til the mission quarters were ready for occupancy. On the 8th of September the mission was formally dedicated to San Fernando, Rey de España. Padre Dumetz and Padre Francisco Javier Uria were appointed to take charge of the new mission. Many Indians were present at the dedication and ten children were presented for baptism.

This mission was admirably proportioned and the corridor, with its beautiful arches, which remains standing, is suggestive of a noble specimen of Moorish architecture.

The revival of this style of architecture is one to be commended, and in southern California are many buildings which are modifications of it. The residence of Tall Board, Alhambra, as its name would imply, is a miniature Alhambra and shows the same general plan in its construction. This edifice is quite ornate, and in this respect copies its illustrious model. The pillars and arches of its corridor show the same graceful outlines and the court con-

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GLENWOOD Its Beautiful Hotel SPRINGS ...and Its Famous

There is no other state in the union that has two such resorts as Colorado Springs and Glenwood Springs. While Colorado Springs has long had recognition as one of the foremost health and pleasure resorts on the continent and to this fact owes much of her present and future greatness, the time has come when her industrial and financial interests are so extensive as to in some degree overshadow her prominence as a resort. Glenwood Springs, on the contrary, is great and far-famed for what nature alone has given her. Glenwood Springs is today the typical exclusively resort town of the state and as such stands without a peer.

While the mineral springs in the Glenwood region are acknowledged to be the finest of their kind in the west and the equal of any on this or any other continent, there are thousands of people who pass across the great divide of Colorado every year who would not stop and learn of the advantages of Glenwood unless it were possible for them to obtain hotel accommodations and all advantages for making the most of the pleasure and benefit to be had from a visit there, equal in every respect to the best of the continent that they can find anywhere. To make it possible for these people to get what they want and what they must have if they are to stop at all, the Hotel Colorado, one of the finest in the entire west, was built and opened.

The Colorado is under the proprietorship of E. A. Thayer, of Denver, and under the management of Charles W. Martin, who was known to the entire western traveling public and to the eastern hotel men when he took charge of the Colorado, by reason of his long connection with the old Antlers in Colorado Springs. It was said at the time that the future of the Colorado was assured when Charley Martin became its manager, and that Mr. Thayer made a wise choice when he selected Mr. Martin, has been amply demonstrated by the unparalleled success of the Colorado since that time.

The hotel is situated in one of the most

romantic spots in America on the Rio Grande and Midland railroads, both trans-continental lines, and both bringing to Glenwood, every season, tens of thousands of tourists and health-seekers, who are crossing the continent and are always looking for just such a place as Glenwood and just such a hotel as the Colorado, at which to put in a few days to break the long journey.

The famous springs, the bathing facilities afforded by the great swimming pool, the luxurious bathing establishment, and the unique cave baths, which are near at hand for purposes anything else of the kind in America or elsewhere. The hotel is constructed of peach-bloss colored stone and Roman brick. It measures 224 feet across the front and 200 feet from front to rear.

In locating the building advantage was taken of the natural slope of the ground, thus enabling the court to be terraced and adorned with fountains, paths, grass plots and beds of flowers, affording delightful promenades and commanding views. An additional charm is added by the broad, open corridors and verandas which encircle the court.

The hotel was designed by Messrs. Boring, Tiltan and Mellon, the well-known architects of New York. It is in the Italian style, the Villa Medicea in Rome having given inspiration for its central motive, which consists of two towers with connecting loggias, offering fine outlooks over valley, mountain and river. The hotel contains three hundred guest rooms, and one hundred private bath rooms, with modern and sanitary improvements. Most of the rooms are arranged in suites of two or more, with or without private bath rooms in connection. An ample number of single rooms has also been provided, and having baths connecting. In nearly every room is found an open fireplace, in which are burning the fragrant logs of pine, so famous in the Rocky mountain regions of Colorado. The first floor contains the large rotunda, spacious corridors, main dining room, with a capacity for seating 300 people, ordinary, nurses' and children's dining room, banquet room, private dining

room, children's play room, ladies' and gentlemen's reading and writing room, and ladies' billiard room.

Just off the entrance of the rotunda is the music room, and opening from this room, extending nearly the whole length of the west corridor, is the ball room. Large fireplaces occupy each end, and from the ceiling hundreds of electric lights cast their rays.

The main rotunda extends nearly the entire length of the house, having at each end large open fireplaces, in which are burned great logs of wood. There are three corridors, the front one and two known as the Sun corridors.

These are filled with plants and running vines, and furnished with lounges and easy chairs, making them most inviting. The ample space, cheerful, open fires, refined and luxurious appointments, the grand and magnificent view of the mountains, all tend to give a sense of absolute rest and comfort.

A crystal waterfall is seen from the rear of the rotunda, while in the front court a fine fountain is constantly playing, and has a natural force to send its sprays one hundred and eighty-five feet. In the evening this fountain can be seen sending its waters to this great height with colored lights playing upon it, presenting a grand and weird picture.

The court of the hotel is very attractive; a large pool is in the center, where mountain trout with their bright red spots are playing about in its waters. The beautiful lawn bordered with roses and flowers of every description fills the air with sweet perfume.

Nature has been lavish with her distribution of wild flowers in this mountain region. From April until October can be seen every variety of tint and color, and Glenwood is one of the most attractive corners of the land of wild flowers.

To the natural situation, pure air and healthful surroundings are added. With the marvelous hot springs at its door, it gives every luxury and comfort the health or pleasure-seeker can desire. It is the Carlsbad of America.

These corridors add a charm to the



CHAS. W. MARTIN, MANAGER HOTEL COLORADO.

house seen in no other hotel. Open fireplaces are on one side, while great windows open on the court on the other. The window sills are filled with boxes containing blooming plants and vines. The corridors are provided with comfortable chairs and little tables. Here the guests can lounge and sip their afternoon cup of coffee and smoke to their

heart's content. The Hotel Colorado is managed in a most liberal manner and every effort is made to have its guests enjoy the home comforts that are provided. A stone bridge arches the road-way and leads to a beautiful arbor connecting the court of the hotel by a broad, easy flight of stairs to the swimming pool, bath house and springs.

COLORADO WILD FLOWERS

By PROF. CHAS. BROOKOVER, Department of Biology, Colorado College.

THE FLOWER illustrated this week is what is known popularly as the sand lily. When Coulter compiled his Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany he evidently knew no common name for it, or at least he gave it none. It is described in Coulter under its scientific name, *Leucocorum montanum*, Nutt.

It is a flower of the foothills, showing its white, waxy petals (perianth) soon after the anemones and sand daisies bloom. There are a number of blossoms from each plant and usually several plants together form a tuft.

The leaves are long, narrow and thick, their veins running parallel from end to end. Surrounding the base of the leaves are scale-like leaves, called in botanical language "scar-

ious bracts. There are others around each separate flower. Outside the whole bunch of leaves and flowers, is a flange of narrow, pointed leaves, called "year's leaves and bracts." The character they remind one of the wild onions, of which, in fact, they are very near relatives.

Like most of our plants that blossom early, the sandy lily is a perennial, depending for its rapid early growth upon the storage of starch in its roots. It grows from a very short rootstock, the decaying remains of the growth of previous years often being found when digging them up. The rootstock is a step in the evolution of plants by means of which tender herbs are enabled to live from year to year without being forced to establish themselves anew each spring by growth from seeds. It is as if the stem of an annual plant

were bent over into a horizontal position and buried. Being under the ground the stem is not killed by the frosts, but the plant is ready to bloom early and begin storing away fresh start for next year's growth. The sand lily has done all its work by the first of August and its leaves are yellow. Vegetation of a larger growth is overshadowing it.

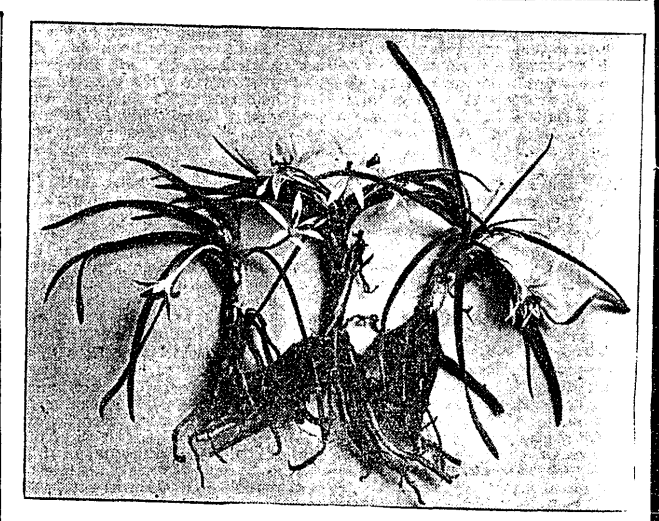
In the language of the botanist, the sand lily belongs to the xerophyte society. That is, it is fitted to grow in dry situations. There are a number of ways in which plants may be fitted to cope with dry surroundings. The sand lily meets the dry condition, is by having leaves with thickened epidermis so as to transpire but little water, and by being deep rooted, he leaves run down about two inches before they join the rootstock, and on this point the thick roots strike in all directions seeking moisture.

These means, it is enabled to live on dry sandy soils and merit the name of sand lily. The flower is composed of six petal-like segments in two sets of three each, one set six at the base, the other set six at the top, the petals are opposite each other. The flower is a very long one with the ovules at the bottom of about six inches of tube. The botany says, very fragrant flowers," but I have allied fine and sweet fragrance and setar are generally furnished by flowers for the attraction of insects that will carry pollen. On this plant the anther opens on its inner surface so that pollen might readily fall on the way and leads to a beautiful arbor connecting the court of the hotel by a broad, easy flight of stairs to the swimming pool, bath house and springs.

One of the remarkable things about the plant is the limited distribution of its seeds. The seeds are formed in the ovary some distance under the ground, and the wind could not often distribute them. Prompted by curiosity to know about the seeds, I dug down last fall and found them in situ, as the geologist would say. In digging plants this spring, I still find these little black seeds, some yet in the seed pods, slightly swollen by the moisture and about to germinate. Evidently they are going to send up shoots close beside the mother plant. This explains why we find them growing in tufts. The larger the tuft, the longer they have been established in that location. But how a new situation is secured, is not as yet very plain to me. It must depend greatly on accidental transportation by insects. It seems certain that the perpetuation of the species in this case depends a great deal more on the plant's being deep rooted than it does on its being able to distribute its seeds freely as do most plants.

Will Close to the United States. Almost my first landing in the Russian empire was upon a two-million-dollar pier, constructed in part with aid of material from both America and England. Piled up in great mountains of packing cases, or lying loosely about on the vast pier, were pieces of machinery, locomotives, rails, hand cars, boilers, steam rollers, all bearing the stamp of some well-known American house, while on the same pier were great sections of steel barges made in Scotland, for use on Russian waterways.

Each part of the empire seems to require different kinds of machinery and supplies. At Odessa and Azof seaports, it is a common sight to observe miles of Chicago-made reapers and other agricultural implements awaiting shipment inland, while at Batum is unloaded machinery for the oil wells, the tubing for the pipe lines being constructed by a Russo-American factory in Russia. In the West, machinery for electrical plants, railway material, and mill machinery find their way to Riga and St. Petersburg, while in the East

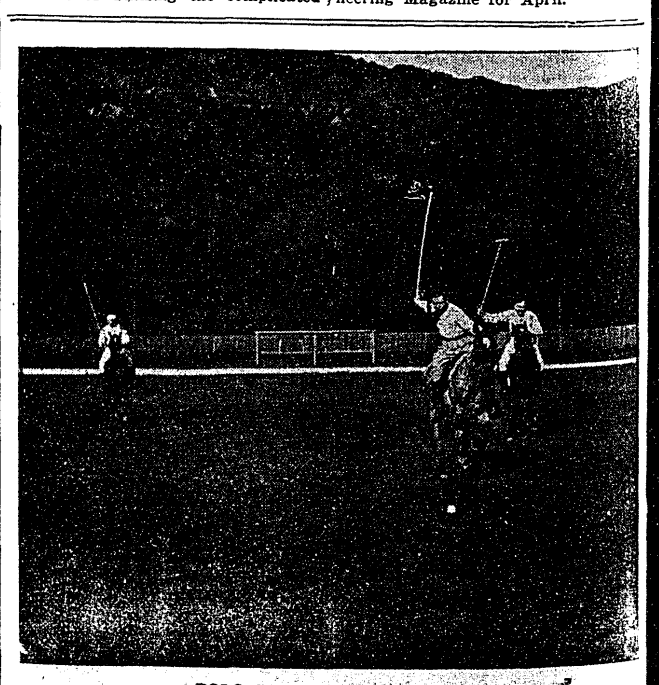


SAND LILIES.

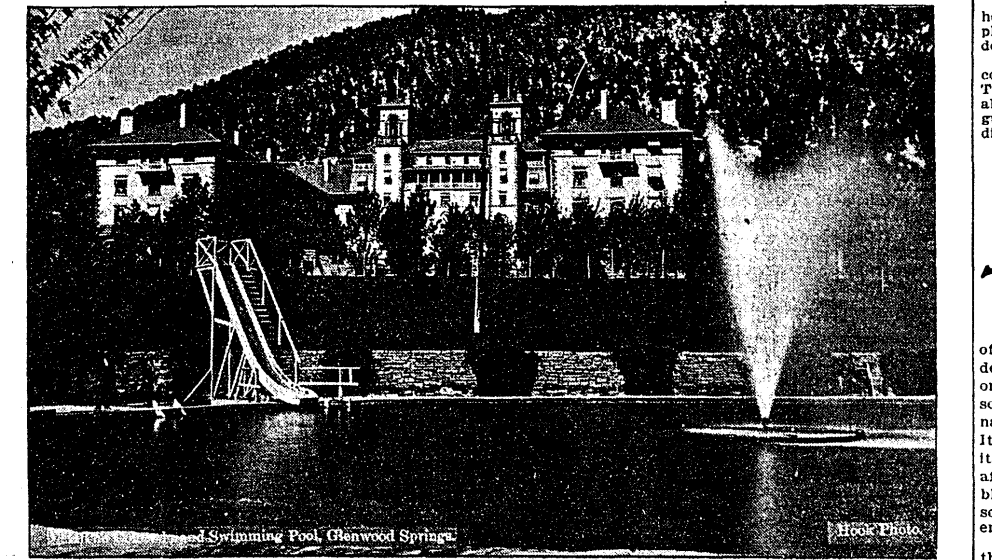
the result of the czar's ukase abolishing all tariffs on materials entering Pacific ports of Russia has had the desired effect of vastly increasing Siberia's commerce with America.

Through these Siberian ports passed the rails, ties, locomotives, and equipment of the Manchurian and eastern section of the Trans-Siberian railway, to say nothing of the iron work for bridges and material for constructing and supplying new cities and work-shops. In fact, from one end of Russia to the other, a great field is opening up for the engineer who can explain to his Russian conferees and others the best methods of utilizing the complicated

machinery sent into the country by England and America. I have seen simple machinery for mills and mines lie for months in Asiatic Russia because no one could be found who knew how to superintend its erection. In fact, Russia seems to stand today where America stood half a century ago, on the threshold of an industrial prosperity and development which must soon awe the world by its rapid and stupendous growth. It is here, the Goulds, Rockefeller, Huntington, Carnegies and Flinders of the future will spring up and become all powerful.—(A. H. Ford in the Engineering Magazine for April.)



POLO GAME AT GLENWOOD.



HOTEL COLORADO AND SWIMMING POOL.

THE STRONG CASE

Defense Made Good Use of Their Innings Yesterday—Witnesses Offered to Testify for Money.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, May 8.—The defense in the Strong case yesterday made good use of their innings. The evidence which they introduced tended to show that the striking miners blew up the Strong mine; that Nick Tully was the first man in the shaft house after the mine was blown up; that the mine was closed down previous to the explosion; that three armed men were in the mine when it is claimed that Allen and Munford went in and strung the wires and arranged the new dynamite; that witnesses for the plaintiffs had offered to testify in behalf of the defense if money enough was given them, and the defense also introduced witnesses to prove the statements referred to in Mr. Waldron's examination of Mr. Giddings yesterday.

Mr. Giddings, superintendent of the mine, was placed on the stand and swore that Nick Tully was one of the party that broke open the shaft house previous to the explosion. McDonald was in the shaft house at the time with two men. One was named Robinson and the other Goodhue. Later Robinson was placed on the stand and testified that he saw Tully in the shaft house and that he was with him when the mine was blown up. He described the blowing up of the mine as he saw it and said that he saw Tully in the shaft house at the time the mine was blown up. He described the blowing up of the mine as he saw it and said that he saw Tully in the shaft house at the time the mine was blown up.

After a half hour's controversy between the attorneys, Mr. Waldron permitted to read portions of McDonald's testimony at Colorado Springs in which he stated that the bullets were falling close around him. McDonald said that as soon as he got to the shaft house he told Mr. Goodhue and Charles Robinson, who were on the inside, to defend the place. McDonald said that the moment after he got inside the door was broken open and three men entered. He drew his gun on them and drove them back. He said that Nick Tully was one of the three men who came in. Witness said that Tully held a gun in each hand and that he indicated that he intended to charge on the men inside. Witness said that the crowd kept saying: "Let's blow these men to —". The three men then went down into the mine on the ladder about 180 feet to the 3d level. McDonald got off at the 3d level and the crowd followed him. McDonald said that he heard the first explosion. A little later he heard another explosion and a lot of debris fell down the mine shaft and he supposed that the men had lowered powder into the shaft and touched it off. Later he heard the third explosion. The witness said that the three men were kept in the shaft from about 9 o'clock one day until 11 o'clock the next day. He said that the shaft was set on fire and that all of the timbering was burned out. He said that they got out through the ore shaft. He said that before the three men came down the men came down and told them that they would be let go home. When they came out of the mine they found some 20 or 30 men standing around them. Witness recognized Hugh O'Connell as one of the men. The witness then described the number of places that the three men were taken to from the time they got out of the shaft until they were turned loose. When asked if he was abused he said that he was. He said that they surrounded him with a rope. The witness recognized the two Lucia boys as being among the men who surrounded him with a rope. The cross-examination did not develop anything new. Under red-direct examination he testified that after the splitters were through hanging him they took them over the cabin, gave them a bath and afterwards they were taken to three miners captured by the deputies.

Charles M. Robinson was the next witness. He is a miner and lives in Anaconda. He said that he was foreman of the Strong mine during the Bully War, 1894. Because the owner would not submit to the demands of the miners, he said that 14 or 15 men guarded the mine. He said that on the morning the mine was blown up McDonald had told him before McDonald would breakfast that the deputies were coming. He said that while McDonald was away the three men came and noticed a man standing on top of Bull Hill, waving his arms as though he were not noticing for someone to come on. The witness said that in about five minutes he heard some shots and McDonald came running down the hill calling for him to open the door. Witness said that McDonald

STRUCK OIL AT FLORENCE

Weaver & Co. Have a Fine Flow in Well No. 5.

LUDWIG FAMILY DISTRESSED

The Fifteen-Year-Old Son Stole Money From his Father and Disappeared.

Special to the Gazette.
Florence, May 8.—Shortly after 1 o'clock today an immense flow of oil was encountered in the W. I. Weaver well No. 5 at a depth of about 2,700 feet. Immediately after striking the oil sand the oil arose in the well for 1,500 feet before the tools could be pulled out. When the latter was taken up the oil flew up over the walking beam. The oil is lively and the indications are that it will be the biggest well in the field. The oil was counted in No. 5 at a depth of about 1,500 feet, but the flow was not enough to justify pumping. Mr. Weaver then decided to go deeper. He had no one reached the conclusion that it would be a dry hole. In fact he ordered the plug for it at the Star boiler works and had instructed the driller to abandon the well at midnight tonight. As was being probably the largest producer in the field this well is one of the deepest.

Dan Drake of 611 North First street, Cripple Creek, was picked up by a freight train this morning a few miles east of here and brought here in a very bad condition. He said that he had been walking along the track when found by the train crew. His right arm is broken and his head is badly bruised. He has no money and is unable to pay for his transportation. He is now being cared for at the Cripple Creek hospital.

THE NEWS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek Bureau

Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 8.—After being out several hours the jury in the case of the People vs. Mrs. Mary E. Barry this evening brought in a verdict finding the defendant guilty as charged in the second count of the information. Mrs. Barry was charged with stealing a watch and jewelry from the house of Victor. With a couple of witnesses, which was a frame one, was separated into parts and the pieces moved into the jury box. The jury this evening found her guilty of stealing the material composing the building. The penalty for the offense is a term of one to ten years in the state prison. The case was heard at once entered. The case was begun yesterday before Judge Seeds and completed this afternoon. This was the second trial of the case. At the previous trial the jury disagreed.

About 100 citizens interested in school matters met in the council chamber this evening for the purpose of discussing the coming school election. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Wm. Bell, one of the plaintiffs with the school. The meeting was held in the council chamber. The meeting was held in the council chamber. The meeting was held in the council chamber.

ANACONDA

Special to the Gazette.

Anaconda, May 8.—The Doctor-Jack Pot spur of the C. S. & C. D. Ry. is completed. The train from the mine to the dump has been extended several feet so that the dump will not interfere with the railroad.

On Monday evening Mrs. J. M. Stuart was taken to the hospital for a severe case of pneumonia. She is the wife of a prominent citizen and has a large number of friends at cards, music and refreshments.

Minnie Le Blanc offered to fight Morris Williams in a prize fight. The match could not be arranged as it is stated that Williams declined, giving as his reason that at this stage of his career he could not afford to be beaten. Williams has been running a machine at the Doctor-Jack Pot property.

J. M. Stuart, proprietor of the Anaconda Hotel, has been running a machine at the Doctor-Jack Pot property.

L. E. Sherman has conveyed to the Gold Coin Mining company the property of the Gold Coin Mining company for a consideration of \$1,000. The property is a small tract of land in the town of Anaconda.

Dr. J. M. Stuart has been running a machine at the Doctor-Jack Pot property.

COMMITTEE APPROVES

Alderman Clark Made a Comprehensive Statement Of the Status of Affairs of the Treasurer's Office—Krause Retained As Expert.

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FIRE IN SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., May 8.—A disastrous fire, involving a loss of about \$50,000 broke out today in the Walker building on Third avenue. The fire originated in the basement of Mitchell, Lewis and Staver company where a large quantity of lubricating oil was stored. The flames soon spread throughout the building and to the Globe hotel, adjoining the building. The fire department arrived at a quarter of eight and the fire was under control. One person was severely burned. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

WANTS A MORATORIUM

Berlin, May 8.—The syndicate controlling the Differdingen steel plant in the Differdingen colliery is in financial difficulties and is asking a moratorium.

JOINT SMASHERS' TRIAL

Topeka, Kan., May 8.—The trial of Rev. W. F. Emerson and Dr. R. Mitchell, charged with joint smashing started today in the district court.

MISSION WORKER DEAD

Indianapolis, Ind., May 8.—Annie M. Cummings of Chattanooga, N. Y., late conference secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and widely known as a leader in mission work, died here today.

DEATH OF EVAN WILLIAMS

San Francisco, May 8.—Evan Williams, ex-governor of Nevada, died in San Francisco today.

THE PRESIDENT IN CALIFORNIA

Governor Gage Welcomed the Party At Redlands—The Paths Were Strewed With Flowers.

AT LOS ANGELES

City Was Beautifully Decorated and the Streets Brilliantly Illuminated at Night.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 8.—Today the president and his party had their first taste of the hospitality of California. The introduction to the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers was like a dream of paradise after the three days spent in the alkali deserts of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. It was like passing into fairy land. No words can picture the beauty of the rich sun-flooded valley between snow-capped peaks, the orange groves of the Santa Ana and the trees and the flowers which the president saw today. Nature seemed to have adorned herself for the occasion in her brightest colors.

Governor Gage and the California congressional delegation met the president at Redlands. The San Bernardino valley at 9 o'clock this morning and welcomed him to the state. It was here that the president got his first faint idea of the wonderful reception that awaited him. Through an avenue lined with palms and venetian masks he saw a crowd of people, beneath a triumphal arch of flowers and fruit to the Casa Loma hotel at the balcony of which the exercises took place. A drive through the orange groves and parks followed. All along the route of the drive ladies showed the president and Mrs. McKinley with flowers and through the streets they were welcomed by the windows with confetti until the air was a perfect mass of color. From Redlands down to Los Angeles it was one continuous ovation. Every station was crowded with children with wreaths of flowers in their hands and with cheering men and women. Minute stops were made at Colton, Ontario and Pomeroy, and at 2:30 the train drew into Los Angeles.

The approach to the city of Los Angeles was heralded by a terrific din which could be heard for miles. Whistles screamed, cannon boomed and as the train passed through the strings of fire crackers hung from the awnings exploded like the continuous roar of musketry. The city had been beautifully decorated with flags and the president's coming. The flags in progress here and the town was dressed like a queen to receive the coming of her lord. The colors of the carnival, red, yellow and green, repelling the wine, orange and olive, were everywhere. The streets were avenues of masts festooned with yellow bunting and crowned with palm leaves and wreaths of laurel. At the station the party was met by the citizens' committee and many distinguished people from all over California. General Sherman, president of the department of the Pacific, with his staff in full uniform, had come down from the Presidio to greet his chief. Secretary of the Navy Long, who was to have met the party at San Francisco, also came here to meet the president and his party.

The party was driven in carriages to the Van Nuys hotel. An escort of artillery and general companies of military had been provided to escort them but both the military and police had to fight their way through the enormous crowds.

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orable Day---Lennox Testified.

which it was stated that a strike will be declared if the nine-hour day is not put into effect by May 20.

"RIPPER" BILLS.

Lansing, Mich., May 1.—Governor Bliss today signed the Detroit "Ripper" bills, which abolish the police and park commissions of that city, establish one-man boards in their stead, gave to the aldermen the appointing power. A third "Ripper" bill, which the governor also signed today, declares that the city of Detroit is

BOY BREAD WINNERS AND WHAT THEY DO

Colorado Springs' Youthful Financiers From Whom Many an Older Man Can Learn Secrets of Success.

The number of rich men who have started life as newsboys is legion, and of all juvenile bread-winners, newsboys are probably the most apt and display the keenest business ability.

There are between thirty and forty regular newsboys in Colorado Springs, not counting those who take advantage of an especial news occasion now and then to sell a few papers. These are derisively called "scabs" by the "profess" and it is for protection against these that the newsboys of this city have been trying to reorganize their union.

"Taint every kind of a kid what kin be a newsboy, and dem lazy guys what sells papers when dere is an extra or somfin like dat, a'int or goin' to belong to our union, and dese what spends dere money an' don't take it home to dere mothers, can't belong either," was a newsboy's orate definition of a "newsies" qualifications for membership in the venerated and much-longed for union.

"The trouble now is that we haven't got a hall where we kin meet, because we can't spend all our dues for rent."

The economy of the pennies is the drift of the argument in any transaction in which the newsboy engages, and though they always dress the shabbiest of any financier in the world, it is a reckless newsboy who has not

ages and condition belong to the association.

Their methods of earning the money are often very interesting. One thrifty little chap whose infantile lip still tangles his words, does a delivery business. Through his own ingenuity, he built a small cart and by a shrewd bit of "hoss tradin'" as he called it, he came into possession of a useful little burro. He now has three burros which he uses at different times. His picturesque little outfit may be seen in any part of town hauling wood, kindling, rubbish, or during a sportive half hour, a load of six or eight small boys may be seen crowding in the little wagon.

But during the past week, this youthful Jehu has forsaken this business for a more lucrative one as messenger boy. "Taint so much fun, but it's more money," he explained when questioned about his new position.

But possibly he is not initiated into the clan yet, for messenger boys are the happiest, merriest little rascals, and what they don't know about having a good time isn't worth knowing. They work on commission and their salaries average from \$15 to \$20 per month, outside of the tips which they sometimes receive.

Another rather ingenious method of livelihood is followed by the two Fife brothers, twelve and fourteen years old. Each of them has an established route among the offices around town where



NILES HAMILTON AND HIS BURRO CART

a respectable little bank account. Nearly all of them who belong to the former union, have accounts in a savings association, and some of the deposits run as high as \$150 or over. All of this is saved in five-cent amounts and draws interest. One dollar, left on deposit over three months draws interest at 4 per cent, and a full paid share of \$50 brings 6 per cent, annually. The greatest rivalry exists among the depositors and the king of this enterprising little Wall street is he whose account shows a few dollars, or, it may be, only a few cents increase over the rest of his companions.

At present it is the boast of the Johns boys, Alfred and Charley, that they are ahead of all the rest of the newsboys in the amount of their bank account. Each has over \$150 saved up with the Assurance Savings association since May 1899. Alfred, the elder, who has sold papers here ever since his childish voice could lip the names, has \$170.75 on deposit, the accumulation of the thrift of two years. Raymond Kellogg, another bright little newsboy, has \$119.03 to his credit in the same bank.

But the newsboys are not the only ones whose thrift and economy is laying the foundation for a solid business career. This system of nickel savings is in vogue in nearly all the schools here, and is heartily endorsed by the school board. Girls and boys of all

he sells "peanuts, popcorn or chewing gum," and every afternoon right after school, their cheery call entices one to buy it only for the sake of hearing their polite "Thank you." Their profits vary from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per week, and both of them already have an ambitious future planned for themselves as electrical engineers.

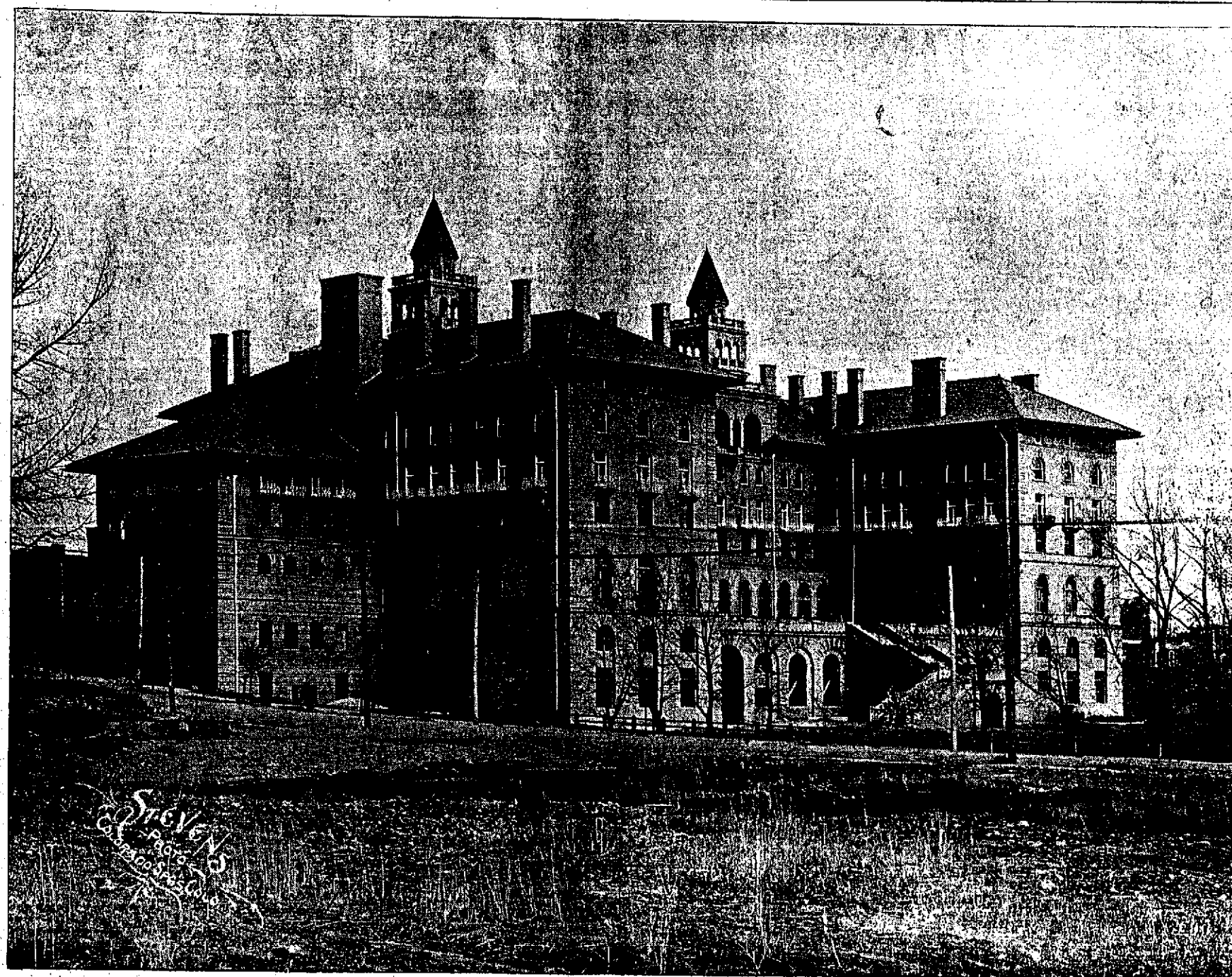
Two other boys whose thrift is a credit to them have a small workshop where they clean bicycles and do simple repairs. Neither of them is over fifteen years old, but, as both have served an apprenticeship in a regular repair shop, with the dauntless independence which characterizes young America, they are now trying their own wings in this competitive field.

Although the girl depositors in the Savings association are numerous, their occupations are far more limited. Most of them have saved their money by doing errands after school hours, and by a thrifty accumulation of their pin money. The largest amount deposited in nickel savings by girls is to the credit of Eva Krantz who, a few days ago, had about \$26 in the association. Of course there are many children in the schools who have larger amounts than any of the figures quoted above, but not such as they have earned by their own exertions. Many of them have been presented by their parents with two or more full paid shares, but such would not of course, come under the same class as the workers.



MRS. G. W. LAWRENCE

This picture is for the Day Nursery Hospital Benefit.



NEW ANTLERS HOTEL—FROM THE NORTHWEST

IT IS LESS than two months until the new Antlers hotel will be opened and all the work on the hostelry has practically been completed except the decorations and furnishing. Mr. Henri Marucchi, who is to manage the hotel, has been busy for two weeks attending to the extensive preliminary arrangements for the furnishing of the structure.

In giving the details of the magnificent furnishings of all the various apartments of the hotel last night, Mr. Marucchi said that no building of its kind in the country would excel the Antlers.

The rotunda of the hotel is to be the general lounging room. In decoration and furnishing it will be Napoleonic Empire in style, with a color scheme of red, gold and ivory. Green will be the color of the upholstered furniture and the draperies will be of the same color. The floor is to be covered with Venetian rugs. There is a large antique marble fire-place at the north end of the office and at the south end a gallery for musicians. The main staircase of Italian marble leads from the rotunda.

The main dining room is to be fitted with furniture of original design, upholstered in leather. In the cafe the furniture will be of dull red leather. The walls of the private dining-rooms will be rich in tapestries, and the furniture of black oak. The decoration of one smoking room will be Japanese and the other Flemish.

All the furniture of the drawing-room will be Louis XVI, of mahogany. The color of the decorations is rose and ivory.

Of the 310 guests' rooms on the four upper floors, 80 have private baths. All of the bed rooms are to be decorated with imported wall paper. They will be fitted with mahogany and wicker furniture.

The ball room will be one of the features of the hotel. The floor is of polished maple. The general treatment of the room is Italian Renaissance, the color scheme being pale corse and ivory. The ball room is located on what is called the basement, although it is not below the ground level.

The billiard rooms are in the "upper basement." The floors will be covered with Turkish carpets, and the tables will be rich in design. Comfortable lounges will be placed around for the convenience of players and on-lookers.

THE DAY NURSERY AND ITS IMPERATIVE NEED.



The ladies of the Day Nursery association will serve tea next Saturday afternoon, May 11, at Perkins' crockery store. The store will give 10 per cent of its total receipts Saturday to the Day Nursery fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the cleaning and fumigating of the nursery on account of the scarlet fever epidemic.

THE FOURTH year's existence of the Day Nursery association was ended last Thursday, and it is indeed gratifying to note the progress that this modest institution has made in so short a time. The average daily number of children who have been taken care of is 25, being an increase over any previous year. Many of the children are at the home day and night, and receive all the attention of a home and school combined. To maintain the home is a problem that the ladies of the association have to solve as best they can with their limited means.

The membership is 101, and there are 20 monthly subscribers who give from 50 cents to \$1.00 per month. Several entertainments have also increased the revenue for the home. A plea is made for an increase in membership. The fee is one dollar per year, and anyone may join.

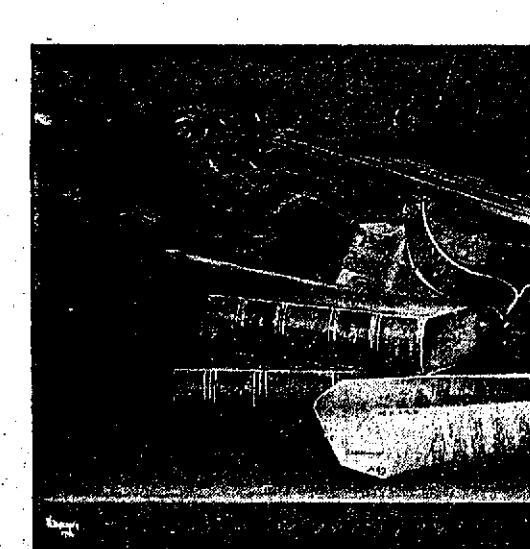
The nursery has been most unfortunate this spring in having been afflicted with an epidemic of scarlet fever, one death having occurred thereby, the first in the history of the nursery. This epidemic has made a hospital imperative as the only preventative of such epidemics is the isolation of the patient, but, handicapped for rooms, this was impossible. At the annual meeting it was decided to build a small, two-room hospital to cost about \$1,200.

For this purpose money is being raised by the sale of two oil paintings which are on exhibition at the Giddings dry goods store. Sealed bids will be received for these pictures up to June 1.

The Perkins Crockery company will donate 10 per cent of the receipts of a sales next Saturday, May 11, to the nursery for the purpose of cleaning and fumigating the rooms.

At the annual meeting on Thursday the following resolutions regarding the death of the secretary of the association, Mrs. Josephine Anderson Pearson, were adopted:

"We, the members of the Day Nursery association, wish to place on record our sense of the great loss which we have sustained through the death of our dear friend and faithful co-worker, Mrs. Josephine Anderson Pearson."



"MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS," By Bancroft.

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From the beginning of its existence the Day nursery has had no more efficient or valuable support than that which she has given it.

"Bringing to its service a sound judgment as well as a warm heart, she has been untiring in efforts to promote its interests.

"We shall sadly miss her wise counsel and her ever-ready sympathy in all our future work, and we can never forget how much we owe to her."

"Alone unto our Father's will One thought hath reconciled, That he whose love exchequeth ours Hath taken home His child."

The endowment fund has grown very slowly during the year from the interest collected on the notes and loans made from this fund. But within the past month this fund has been added to greatly by a very generous donation of \$1,000 from Mrs. J. M. Bemis.

The treasurer's report is as follows: From May 1, 1900, to May 2, 1901.

GENERAL FUND.	
Balance on hand May 1, 1901.....	740.54
Building fund.....	\$2,618.57
Balance on hand May 2, 1901.....	\$9.50
Washington Easterism Endowment fund.....	500.00
Notes.....	428.00
Endowment Mrs. J. M. Bemis.....	1,000.00
Cash.....	2,278.00
Total.....	\$3,829.57
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Matron.....	\$211.75
Frost nurses and help.....	513.25
Groceries and meats.....	508.22
Gas.....	121.75
Heating and lighting.....	221.80
Drugs.....	18.10
House supplies.....	51.65
House repairs.....	9.50
Sundries.....	92.71
Total.....	\$1,908.03

Amount on hand May 2, 1901.....

Building fund.....

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The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence; vice president, Mrs. H. C. Lowe; secretary, Miss Margaret Anderson; treasurer, Miss Jessie Aiken; board of directors, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. E. W. Giddings, Mrs. J. A. Lockhart, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Lowe, Miss Bell, Miss Warren, Miss Maynard, Miss Burras, Miss Aiken, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Seth Baker, Mrs. J. M. Bemis.

Could Not Beat Chinese Gamblers.

While on the China station in the Delaware while a "yunker" Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans had some interesting experiences. He describes one of them in "A Sailor's Log," published by the Appletons, as follows:

"A party of us—youngsters, of course—figured out a scheme by which we could beat the Chinese gambling game known as 'fan-tan.' Our system was carefully gone over, and the more we examined it the more certain it appeared that we had only to play long enough in order to amass great wealth. Finally, we made our plans to go to the Portuguese city of Macau.

Fifty miles away, and clean out the gambling shops there first, as they were reputed to be more wealthy than the Chinese dens in Hong-kong, and wealth was what we were after. Some of our shipmates heard of our scheme, and, being convinced of the soundness of

Results of a Tariff War With Russia. Efforts have been made to belittle American trade with Russia. It is doubtful that any of the figures published represent the true value of Russian business. The long time credits there and the lack of knowledge which American exporters have of business conditions have developed an indirect business with Russia, principally through Germany. German merchants buy American goods and re-ship into Russia. They are closer at hand and have a better knowledge of the country; besides, many of them have direct representatives in Russia, or at least are represented through the banks. One exporter in New York, Markt & Co., does a business of about \$750,000 per annum there, a large proportion of it going through German merchants. Markt & Co. say that since Secretary Gage's order was issued they have received cancellations of orders in amount greater than the total annual imports of Russian sugar. Even in Savannah, Ga., an order for 40,000 barrels of resin (not affected by M. De Witte's reprisals) has been countermanded because of his trouble. These are specific cases which indicate a far-reaching effect in this unfortunate affair. Coming just at this time, when a billion-dollar steel trust has been organized, it excites thoughts of a rippled among other nations, and unless the United States senate gives speedy relief by passing some of the reciprocity bills, our exports will be seriously affected, if not ruined. Germany, close at hand and jealous of the inroads made by American exporters, is now on a most favorable tariff basis with Russia on a very large number of articles for which American manufacturers have at great expense built up a market. German exports to Russia are now over \$100,000,000 in manufactured goods alone. Even if it be true, as claimed by our treasury department, that but a few million dollars' worth of export business has been affected by M. De Witte's order, see what possibilities were before us.—(W. L. Saunders, in The Engineering Magazine for April.

Holy Week in Sevilla.

Everyone knows the Spanish proverb: "Quien no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto maravilla"—who has not seen Sevilla has not seen the marvel. This true in many ways—Sevilla is the city of song and laughter; it is a place where more than elsewhere one enjoys living; no rush, no important business—all are cheerful and sans souci. Here under heavens always blue and clear, religion thrives in a wonderful manner. Every morning the Sevillian consults his calendar to see what religious ceremony, with a little later on, all the streets with gorgeously gowned men and women. When he does find out he immediately saunters towards the cathedral to witness the preparations.

The construction of this cathedral, at the end of the middle ages, was practically the result of a wager; the canons heroically ruined themselves; they wanted to outdo the Christians of Toledo, they desired to surpass the Moors of Cordova; they wanted a marvel for Sevilla, and Sevilla got the marvel. The central nave is of an extraordinary height; Notre Dame of Paris could easily be put into it. As for the four side naves they could shelter many churches and steeples in their depths. The main altar is immense with superimposed rows of sculptured panels and numberless statues. The organ pipes are as large as cannon; everything is huge, gigantic, overpowering. Thus religious ceremonies born in that prodigious edifice bear forth into Sevilla with a character of grandeur and lavishness; they, so to speak, inundate the streets of the city. Be it a grave epidemic to be feared or a great joy to be celebrated all the prestige of gorgeous ceremonial is resorted to as a means of appealing to all the inhabitants. Voluntarily organized processions tumultuously follow processions, such one larger, finer and more imposing than its predecessor.

On Easter Sunday there is a procession of another kind, more elegant and more noisy; Christ has risen again! In the afternoon, strange proof of the Spaniard's logic; everyone finishes the day by witnessing a bull fight.—(Andre Camille Fontaine in Modern Culture Magazine for April.



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our system, trusted us with various sums to be invested for their interest—the foundation of their fortunes, as it were. Four of us finally set out on this important excursion, reached Macau safely, and, having secured comfortable rooms at one of the best hotels, began our breaking process on one of the large gambling houses. For a time we did well, and it really looked as if we were going to get the best of the game; but the bunker eventually struck the weak point in the system, and we went home at 3 a. m. with just money enough to pay our bill and our fare back to Hong-kong. We did not hear the last of that expedition for many a long day."

Exchanging Cards by Wholesale.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans in his book "A Sailor's Log," published by the Appletons, tells how Emperor William solved a perplexing social matter at the opening of the Kiel canal, as follows:

"In the space of two days all the fleets had arrived and were composed of the finest ships in the navies of the world. The question of the exchange of official visits under such circumstances was a most puzzling one, and here the good sense of the emperor showed out strongly. He designated one of his own vessels, a very large and roomy one, and invited all admirals and captains to meet him there at breakfast. With the invitation came a request that each would bring his orderly provided with a mail bag. After the breakfast was over, the orderlies were drawn up in line, and each admiral and captain dropped his card in all the bags except his own, and thus in a few minutes cards had been exchanged with all hands. After that, if one had the time, he could call on such officers as he had known before, or those whose acquaintance he cared to make."

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The Spanish Missions of Alta California

Written for the Gazette

PART II.

By Nemo Nettleby

THE SITES selected by the padres for their missions were almost invariably in fertile valleys watered by rivers and commanding beautiful views. They were always in locations favorable for defense.

The various missions were a day's journey apart, so the traveler up the coast after having been hospitably received at one mission could be sure of reaching another by daylight where he would receive welcome and entertainment. In the days of their prosperity the mission larders were well supplied with every necessity and many luxuries. The fruit grown in their orchards comprised nearly every variety raised in California at the present time, and grains and vegetables besides stock were raised in abundance.

Then the Indians, less warlike in character than the tribes east of the Rockies, were easily persuaded to live about the missions, and being tractable

peace in the soul of man. The restless activity which seems part of the inheritance of the New Englander is unknown to the native Californian. The only interruption to this serenity of the elements occurred in the form of earthquakes which occasionally disturbed the inhabitants and reminded them of the force which lies hidden beneath this calm exterior. The beautiful mission San Juan Capistrano, founded November 1, 1776, was in 1812 injured by a severe earthquake shock. This occurred during the hour of service and sent the tower of the church crashing downward upon the heads of the worshippers, killing 40 of their number.

This mission, which is said to have had one of the finest fronts of any of the missions, seemed doomed to the misfortune which is sometimes the fatal blow of beauty. In selecting the site, Father Serra was in danger of losing his life from the unfriendliness of Indians who regarded him as an enemy, but one of his own band, a converted native, informed the attack-

The mission of San Juan Bautista is another very beautiful example of mission architecture and is in a better state of preservation than Capistrano. It is one of the later missions, having been founded by Padre Lasen, the third president of missions in Alta California, and work was begun on it on the day of the feast of St. John the Baptist, hence its name. Although founded in 1797 the church itself was not finished until 1812, and the dedication took place on the 23d of June. At one time this mission possessed a magnificent chime of bells, nine in number, which are said to have been brought from Peru. But the rich, mellow tone for which they were remarkable was unfortunately lost in the process of recasting them in San Francisco many years later.

Many of the old mission bells were brought from Spanish dominions, and played an important part in the mission services. It was considered a most fortunate thing for a ship to have on board a consecrated bell, and it is related that a certain vessel on its voyage to San Diego carried some mission bells. When nearing the coast this vessel struck a rock, yet passed on into port in safety. The captain and crew congratulated themselves on this escape, attributing it to the presence of the consecrated bells.

Bessie Chandler has written a poem expressing a very pretty fancy in regard to two of these bells:

Long years ago, so runs the ancient story,
Two bells were sent from Spain to that far clime
New found beyond the sea, that to God's glory
And in His house together they might chime.
And to this day one bell is safely swinging
Within its sheltering tower, where clear and free,
It hallow each day with its mellow ringing—
The other bell, the mate, was lost at sea.
And when in gentle chimes the bell is ringing,
The people listen; for they say they hear
An echo from the distant ocean stealing—
It is the lost one's answer, faint yet clear.

It seems a great pity that one half of the mission bells have been destroyed or are desecrated by being used for menial service.

The ancient burial ground at San Fernando is said to contain the graves of four thousand departed converts. The mission of San Miguel was founded July 25, 1771, also by Father Lasen. It was dedicated to Saint Michael, and the celebration of its glorious prince of the heavenly militia.

It is in a fairly good state of preservation, but the plaster has been destroyed in many places from the adobe walls. But the best preserved of all the missions is the mission of Santa Barbara, which is the oldest of the missions. It is today the abode of Franciscan monks, and probably is a good example of what the other missions were in the days of their prosperity. The court around which the mission is planned is a beautiful one, with semi-tropical plants and trees and abloom with flowers.

The church is built of sandstone and of timber conveyed over the San

Marcos mountains from the Black Canon, and is a fine specimen of architecture in a perfect state of preservation. The California building at the World's Fair in 1893 was modeled after the Santa Barbara mission. The design of this building is ascribed to Padres Victoria and Rapoli, and surely the saints must have regarded this church with favor for it is not only the best preserved of all the missions, and today occupied by monks of the order of St. Francis, but it has been honored by the state, and brought to the notice, by proxy, of people from all parts of the civilized world.

And it is a stately and imposing old pile, and with its charming surroundings forms a beautiful picture and one to which the visitor reverts with pleasure.

In the latter part of August, 1797, Father Lasen, who had been for a little while at Santa Barbara, set out for the purpose of selecting a site for another mission. He was accompanied by Father Dumetz, Sergeant Olivero, and an escort of soldiers. The spot chosen was in the Encino valley and was on Reyes ranch. The owner was paid the honor of having his good house occupied as a residence by the party un-

der the people will learn to carry on the mission of the civilization of the twenty-first century will furnish the shrewd business man with enough leisure to read the early history of the mission, and perhaps that of Europe. Then the young American dupe may know something of London besides the fact that they look horses tall there, he may then discover that there they once deplacated a king. This is a bit of history which others than dukes may peruse to advantage. But it is doubtful if Charles the First started with his head in more princely style than did Black Jack the other day in New Mexico. There is much history of this country unwritten, except in the columns of the daily press, and there is much history which is making, that is unrecorded even in the dispatches of the Associated Press. Some of the women of this state are making a laudable attempt to preserve the ruin of the cliff dwellers from vandalism or decay, and their effort should be brought from Boston in 1850. The mission buildings opened up a courtyard, once fragrant with the Castilian rose. There the old-fashioned hollyhock bloomed and pink filled the air.

The Landmarks club organized by Charles F. Lummis has already accomplished much towards preserving what is left of the missions of Alta California. They have restored a large part of the San Juan Capistrano mission, one of the most beautiful and extensive ruins, and have undertaken a similar labor upon San Fernando. It is to be hoped that this club may be supplied with sufficient funds to prosecute this laudable work.

Twenty-one missions in all were established in upper California, of which twelve remain in various states of preservation at the height of their prosperity and power the yearly revenue sometimes amounted to \$2,000,000.

The mission of San Luis Rey was founded in 1781 in a beautiful valley watered by a sparkling stream. It is still a fine specimen of mission architecture, although only a deserted and neglected ruin. The bells in the tower were brought from Boston in 1850. The mission buildings opened up a courtyard, once fragrant with the Castilian rose. There the old-fashioned hollyhock bloomed and pink filled the air.

Indians occurred. The mission was attacked, but the prompt actions of the bold and efficient padre in charge saved the place. This superior, however, because of his warlike spirit and his knowledge, promptly deprived him of office, and it was some time before he was restored to his position. This man, however, was something of a philosopher as well as a soldier, for he declared his opinion that the punishment of having no occupation but eating, drinking and sleeping was one that could easily be borne.

With the secularization of the mission property by the Mexican government the disintegration of the missions began, and today, except in the few churches that still hold service, the missions are silent and deserted. The mission bells which so long called the Indians to hear the gospel preached by the padres with such earnestness and effect, are silent in the bellfries, their iron tongues are dumb, and only the birds of the air frequent their way to the Palace hotel has been forgotten

settled them for them. At any rate the padre who superintended this mission was greatly beloved by his people. When he was obliged to leave the country the Indians followed him to port and some of them tried to swim after him. Four, more successful than the rest, reached the ship and accompanied the good father to Rome, where one of them took holy orders.

Santa Inez was founded on the 17th of December, 1804, and this mission also suffered damage by the earthquake of 1812, which was so disastrous to San Juan Capistrano. The church, however, is in a very good state of preservation.

Irrigation received a great deal of attention at the hands of the fathers, and much pains were used in the construction of water works, which exist at the present day, and could even now be turned to account. The works at Santa Inez were strongly built of brick. There was also a flour mill there, worked by water, for after 30 years this innovation made its way even in 1822 an uprising of a thousand

development of a purely American literature will the true value of the historical associations of the west be generally recognized and appreciated. Future generations will seek to preserve the landmarks of the early history of the Pacific coast and of the great middle west; let not the present one make the task more difficult.

The poet of Europe have done more than the historians to create its associations. Francis Parkman is good reading, but people who never turn a page of Parkman or Bancroft have read Hiawatha and Ramona. Helen Hunt Jackson and Myron Reed are a paying investment for the state of Colorado. The Spanish padres have a drawing power, exceeding that of the living preacher; and the old missions will be sought out and visited long after the Palace hotel has been forgotten

were bent over into a horizontal position. Being under the ground, the stem is not killed by the frosts, but the plant is ready to blossom early and begin storing away fresh starch for next year's growth. The sand lily has done all its work by the first of August and its leaves are yellow. Vegetation of a larger growth is overshadowing it.

In the language of the botanist, the sand lily belongs to the xerophyte society. That is, it is fitted to grow in dry situations. There are a number of ways in which plants may be fitted to cope with dry surroundings. The sand lily meets the dry condition, is by having leaves with thickened epidermis so as to transpire but little water, and by being deep rooted, the leaves run down about two inches before they join the rootstock, and from this point the thick root strikes in all directions seeking moisture. These means, it is enabled to live on dry sandy soils and merit the name of sand lily.

The flower is composed of six petals, segments in two sets of three each, and are six stamens, one opposite each segment. The flower is a very long one with the ovules at the bottom of about two inches of tube. The botany says, very fragrant. "Gears" it is called to find them so. Fragrance and color are generally furnished by flowers for the attraction of insects that will carry them.

One of the remarkable things about the plant is the limited distribution of its seeds. The seeds are formed in the very early stage of the growth of the plant, and the wind could not often distribute them. Prompted by curiosity to know about the seeds, I dug down to the fall and found them in situ, as the botanist would say. I dug up plants this spring, I still find these little black seeds, some yet in the seed pods, slightly swollen by the moisture and about the size of a pinhead. They are going to send up shoots close beside the mother plant. This explains why we find them growing in tufts. The larger the tuft, the longer they have been established in that location. But how a new situation is secured, is not as yet very plain to me. It must depend greatly on accidental transportation by insects. It seems certain that the perpetuation of the species in this case depends a great deal more on the plant's being deep rooted than it does on its being able to distribute its seeds freely as do most plants.

Will Close to the United States. Almost my first landing in the Russian empire was upon a two-mile dollar pier, constructed in part with aid of material from both America and England. Filled up in great mountains of packing cases, lying loosely on the vast pier, were pieces of machinery, locomotives, rails, hand cars, boilers, steam rollers, all bearing the stamp of some well-known American house, while on the same pier were great sections of steel barges made in Scotland, for use on Russian waterways.

Each part of the empire seems to require different kinds of machinery and supplies. At Odessa and Azof seaports, it is a common sight to observe the arrival of American steamers and other agricultural implements awaiting shipment inland, while at Batum is unloaded machinery for the oil wells, the tubing for pump lines being constructed by a Russian-American factory in Russia. In the West, machinery for electrical plants, railway material, and all machinery find their way to Riga and St. Petersburg, while in the east

But so long as a heap of stones still makes the spot where the mission fathers for half a century carried on their faithful work, so long will the tourist and the antiquarian seek it out and for a brief pause pause and contemplate the mission annals so replete with hallowed associations. The traces of the Spanish settlement which followed the planting of the mission, are gradually growing more and more dim, and the Mexican pueblos and ranches which became more prosperous as the end of the Franciscan dynasty drew near, have fast given place to the modern fruit and cattle ranches owned by enterprising American farmers, or syndicates of American or English capitalists. Modern civilization, which in its usual, by the clash of arms, has superseded the drowsy Spanish occupancy, and with it the progressive up-to-date city has even the quaint old Spanish town. The busy commercial activity of today has but little time or thought for the remote memories of the past, and only with the growth of culture, and the de-

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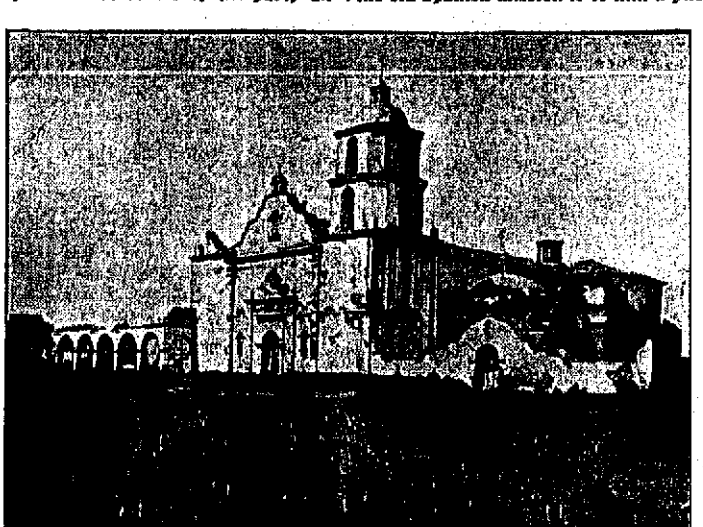
MISSION OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

and submissive were taught to perform all kinds of labor. There seems to be a soothing influence in the remarkably equable climate of most sections of California, and people who live there, while perhaps being less inclined to exertion than inhabitants of less favored climes, are also more contented and peaceable, less contentious, and accordingly less inclined to resist oppression. In the days of the Franciscan dynasty strife was unknown and want was unknown. Beneath that blue and cloudless sky, that golden summer sun, and in that soft and balmy atmosphere, in sight of the glorious Pacific, whose white-capped waves rolling in to shore seem to chant a perpetual benediction, all hate, all strife, all turmoil, seem trivial and impertinent. The peace and harmony of nature seem to invite a corresponding

ing party that a large number of soldiers were in the rear, whereupon the Indians desisted from their purpose.

While the opening ceremonies of this mission were being performed, news was received of the uprising of the Indians at San Diego, and the celebration was brought to a hasty termination, the soldiers starting immediately for the post of danger. The valuable mission property, including the cow band, a hastily concealed in the earth.

At a later period in its history this mission was descended upon by pirates under their leader Bouchard, who dwelt there daintily for a time, carousing and destroying such valuables as they could not carry away, while the inhabitants sought refuge in the forest along the shores of the Rio Trabuco. Some of the Indians were very skillful at wood carving, and some fine specimens of their work are preserved at San Juan Capistrano. One old chair is especially beautiful and shows superior workmanship.



THE MISSION OF SAN LUIS REY.

all the mission quarters were ready for occupancy. On the 8th of September the mission was formally dedicated to San Fernando, Rey de España. Padre Dumetz and Padre Francisco Javier Uribe were appointed to take charge of the new mission. Many Indians were present at the dedication and ten children were presented for baptism.

This mission was admirably proportioned and the corridor, with its beautiful arches, which remains standing, is suggestive of a noble specimen of Moorish architecture.

The revival of this style of architecture is one to be commended, and in southern California are many buildings which are modifications of it. The residence of Gail Borden, Alhambra, as its name would imply, is a miniature Alhambra and shows the same general plan in its construction. This edifice is quite ornate, and in this respect copies its illustrious model. The pillars and arches of its corridor show the same graceful outlines and the court con-

of stones which, if pulled down, might work over into something eighth. This man glances at the San Fernando mission and says "that old rubbish would work over into a pretty good exposition building." The average American with money enough to buy a Pullman car ticket to California can set a pretty accurate commercial value on even an old mission. I saw one of these travelers in the music room at the Hotel del Coronado. Catching a glimpse of a portrait of Wagner on the wall, he remarked to his daughter, "Wagner, eh? Palace car man, I suppose?" The daughter's reply was inaudible, but the man ejaculated, "Oh!" and they resumed their tour of the rooms. These people are all right, the only trouble is they have been engrossed in business and have had no time to read history or contemporary biography. But this is why these beautiful old missions have been allowed to fall into decay. The typical rich American is not stupid, he has simply been busy—too busy. By-

GLENWOOD Its Beautiful Hotel ...and Its Famous SPRINGS

There is no other state in the union that has two such resorts as Colorado Springs and Glenwood Springs. While Colorado Springs has long been recognized as one of the foremost health and pleasure resorts on the continent and to this fact owes much of her present and future greatness, the time has come when her industrial and financial interests are so extensive as to in some degree overshadow her prominence as a resort. Glenwood Springs, on the contrary, is great and far-famed for what nature alone has given her. Glenwood Springs is today the typical exclusively resort town of the state and as such stands without a peer.

While the mineral springs in the Glenwood region are acknowledged to be the finest of their kind in the west and the equal of any on this or any other continent, there are thousands of people who pass across the great divide of Colorado every year who would not stop and learn of the advantages of Glenwood unless it were possible for them to obtain hotel accommodations and advantages for making the most of the pleasure and benefit to be had from a visit there, equal in every respect to the best entertainment that they could find anywhere. To make it possible for these people to get what they want and what they must have if they are to stop at all, the Hotel Colorado, one of the finest in the entire west, was built and opened.

The Colorado is under the proprietorship of E. A. Thayer, of Denver, and under the management of Charles W. Martin, who was known to the entire western traveling public and to the eastern hotel men when he took over the Colorado, by reason of his long connection with the old Antlers in Colorado Springs. It was said at the time that the future of the Colorado was assured when Charles Martin became its manager, and that Mr. Thayer made a wise choice when he selected Mr. Martin, has been amply demonstrated by the unparalleled success of the Colorado since that time.

The hotel is situated in one of the most

romantic spots in America on the Rio Grande. Midland railroads both trans-continental lines, and both bringing to Glenwood, every season, tens of thousands of tourists and health-seekers, who are crossing the continent and are always looking for just such a place as Glenwood and just such a hotel as the Colorado, at which to put in a few days to break the long journey.

The famous springs, the bathing facilities afforded by the great swimming pool, the luxurious bathing establishment, and the unique cove baths, which are not at hand far surpass anything else of their kind in America or elsewhere. The hotel is constructed of peach-bloss colored stone and Roman brick. It measures 224 feet across the front and 260 feet from front to rear.

In locating the building advantage was taken of the natural slope of the ground, thus enabling the court to be terraced and adorned with fountains, paths, grass plots and beds of flowers, affording delightful promenades and commanding views. An additional charm is added by the broad, open corridors and verandas which encircle the court.

The hotel was designed by Messrs. Boring, Tilton and Mellon, the well-known architects of New York. It is in the Italian style, the Villa Medicea in Rome having given inspiration for its central motive, which consists of two towers with connecting loggias, offering fine outlooks over valley, mountain and river. The hotel contains three hundred guest rooms, with all modern and sanitary improvements. Most of the rooms are arranged in suites of two or more, with or without private bath rooms in connection. An ample number of single rooms has also been provided, some having baths in connection. In nearly every room is found an open fireplace, in which are burning the fragrant logs of pine so famous in the Rocky mountain regions of Colorado.

The first floor contains the large rotunda, spacious corridors, main dining room with a capacity for seating 300 people, ordinary, nurses' and children's dining room, banquet rooms, private dining

room, children's play room, ladies' and gentlemen's reading and writing room, and ladies' billiard room.

Just off the entrance of the rotunda is the music room, and opening from this room, extending nearly the whole length of the west corridor, is the ball room. Large fireplaces occupy each end, and from the ceiling hundreds of electric lights cast their rays.

The main rotunda extends nearly the entire length of the house, having at each end large open fireplaces, in which are burned great logs of wood. There are three corridors, the front one and two known as the Sun corridors.

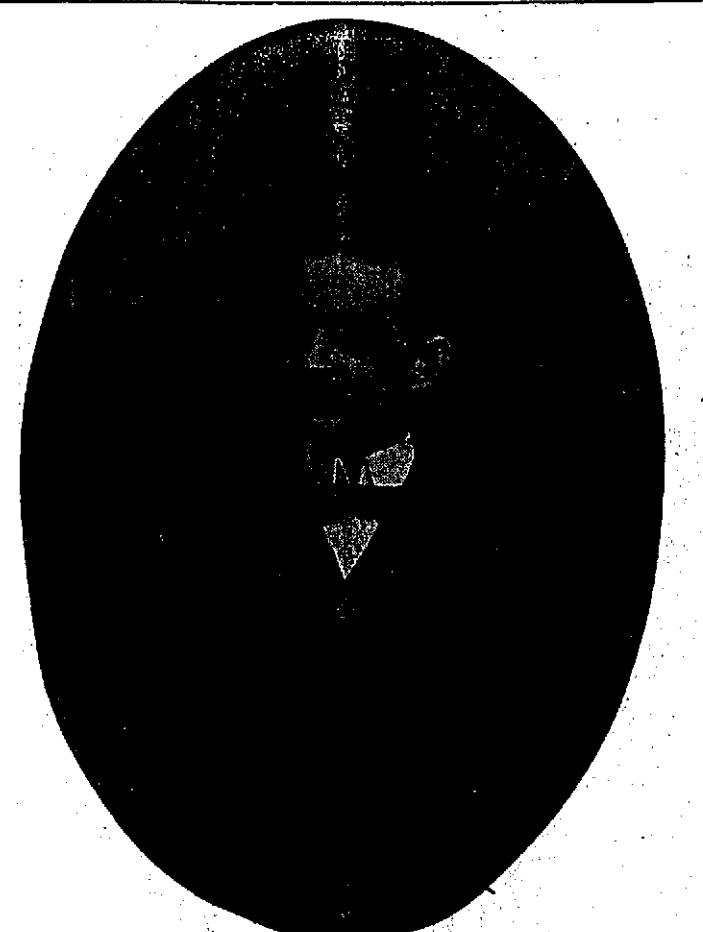
These are filled with plants and running vines, and furnished with lounge and easy chairs, making them most inviting. The ample space, cheerful, open fires, refined and luxurious appointments, the grand and magnificent view of the mountains, all tend to give a sense of absolute rest and comfort.

A crystal waterfall is seen from the rear of the rotunda, while in the front court a fine fountain is constantly playing, and has a natural force to send its spray one hundred and eighty-five feet. In the evening this fountain can be seen sending its waters to this great height with colored lights playing upon it, presenting a grand and weird picture.

The court of the hotel is very attractive; a large pool is in the center, where mountain trout with their bright red spots are playing about in its waters. The beautiful lawn bordered with roses and flowers of every description fills the air with sweet perfume.

Nature has been lavish with her distribution of wild flowers in this mountain region. From April until October can be seen every variety of that and finer, and Glenwood is one of the most attractive corners of the land of wild flowers.

To the natural situation, pure air and beautiful surroundings is added, with the marvelous hot springs at its door. It gives every luxury and comfort the health or pleasure-seeker can desire. It is the Cathedral of America. These corridors add a charm to the



CHAS. W. MARTIN, MANAGER HOTEL COLORADO.

house seen in no other hotel. Open fireplaces are on one side, while great windows open on the court on the other. The windows are filled with boxes containing blooming plants and vines. The corridors are provided with comfortable chairs and little tables. Here the guests can lounge and sip their afternoon cup of coffee and smoke to their

heart's content. The Hotel Colorado is managed in a most liberal manner and every effort is made to have its guests enjoy the home comforts that are provided. The stone bridge crosses the road-way and leads to a beautiful arbor connecting the court of the hotel by a broad, easy flight of stairs to the swimming pool, bath house and springs.

COLORADO WILD FLOWERS

By PROF. CHAS. BROOKOVER. Department of Biology, Colorado College.

THE FLOWER illustrated this week is what is known popularly as the sand lily. When Coulter compiled his Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany he evidently knew no common name for it, or at least he gave it none. It is described in Coulter under its scientific name, *Leucocrinum montanum*, Nutt.

It is a flower of the foothills, showing its white, waxy petals (perianth) soon after the anemones and sand daisies bloom. There are a number of blossoms from each plant and usually several plants together form a tuft. The leaves are long, narrow, and the whole very much resembling a grass blade. Surrounding the base of the leaves are scale-like leaves, called in botanical language "scar-

ious bracts. There are others around each separate flower. Outside the whole bunch of leaves and flowers, is a fibrous net-like substance left from last year's growth, which is a very characteristic feature of the plant, of which, in fact, they are very near relatives.

Like most of our plants that blossom early, the sand lily is a perennial, and grows for its rapid early growth upon the storage of food in its roots. It grows from a very short rootstalk, the decaying remains of the growth of previous years often being found when digging the roots. The work is a step in the evolution of plants by means of which tender herbs are enabled to live from year to year without being forced to establish themselves anew each spring by growth from seeds. It is as if the stem of an annual plant

the result of the czar's ukase abolishing all tariffs on materials entering Pacific ports of Russia has had the desired effect of vastly increasing Siberian commerce with America. Through these Siberian ports, Russia's rails, ties, locomotives, and equipment of the Manchurian and eastern of the Trans-Siberian railway, to say nothing of the iron work for bridges and material for constructing and supplying new cities and workshops. In fact, a great field is opening up for the engineer who can explain to his Russian confederates and others the best methods of utilizing the complicated

machinery sent into the country by England and America. I have seen simple machinery for mills and mines lie idle for months in Asiatic Russia because no one could be found who knew how to superintend its erection. In fact, Russia seems to stand today where America stood

